

A BOOKE OF THE Arte and manner how to Plant and Grasse all sorts of Trees, how to set

Stones and sow Pepins, to make wilde Trees
to grasse on, as also remedies and medicines.

With diuers other new practises by one of the Ab-
bey of S. Vincent in France, practised with his own hands,
deuided into vii. Chapters, as hereafter more plain-
ly shall appeare with an addition in the ende
of this booke, of certaine Dutch practise
set forth and Englished by

Leonard Mascall.



In laudem incisionis difficultas.

Hesperidum Campi quicquid Romanusque testatur.

Fraxinea nobis, incisione datur.

Imprinted at London by T. Blaeu,

for Thomas Wighams 1659.

W. B. 1659

The Booke to the Reader.

EACH wight that willing is to know,
The way to Graffe and Plant:
May heere finde plentie of that skill,
That erst hath beene but scant.
To plant or graffe in other times,
As well as in the Spring:
I teach by good experience,
To doe an easie thing.
The pleasure of this thing is great,
The profit is not small,
To such men as will practise it,
In things meere naturall.
The poore man may with pleasure finde,
Some thing to help his neede:
So may the rich man reape some fruit,
Where erst hee had but weede.
The nobl man that needeth naught,
May thereby haue at will:
Such pleasant fruite to serue his vse,
And giue each man his fill.
The common wealthe cannot but winne,
Where each man doth intend:
By skill to make the good fruits mo,
And ill fruits to amend.
Weigh well my words, and thou shalt finde,
All true that I doe tell:
Mine Authour doth not write by gesse,
Practise made him excell.
If thou wilt practise as hee did,
Thou mayest finde out much more:
Hee hath not found out all the truth,
That Nature hath in store.

Farewell

To the right Honorable, and my very good Lord, Sir Iohn
Paulet Knight, Lord S. Iohn: Lenourd Mascall wisheth
prosperous health, with continuall
encrease of honour.



Ight Honorable, emong all Sciences that
may bee lightly obtained, and emong many
goodly exercises for men, there is none (e-
mong the rest) more meete and requisit, or
that more doth refresh the vitall spirits of
men, nor more engender admiration in the
effects of Nature, or that is cause of greater recreation to
the wearied & trauailed spirit of man, or more profitable for
mans life, then is the skill of Planting & Graffing, the which
not onely we may see with our eyes: but also feele in our hands
the secret works of nature: yea, nothing more discouereth vn-
to vs the great & incomprehensible work of God, that of one
little Pepin seed, Nut, or small Plant, may come the self same
herb or tree, & to bring forth infinit of the same fruit, which
also doth bring and shew forth it selfe vnto vs, specially in the
Spring time, by their diuerse of shoots, blossomes and buds,
in diuers kinde of Nature, by the goodnes & mightie power
of the gret lord & creatour towards his people, in such things
as commeth forth of the natural earth, to nourish, to sustaine,
and maintaine our liues. what greater pleasure can ther be,
thē to smell the sweet odour of hearbs, trees, and fruits, and to
behold the goodly colour of the same, which in certaine times
of the yeeare cometh forth of the VVomb of their mother &
nourse, and so to vnderstand the secret operation of the same.
And to be short, of this Labour (in our liues) we do take part
thereof with great gaires and reu'nus that come thereby,
wheras through idleness ther cometh none: therefore to aug-
ment the same, it shall bee good to appease and mitigate all
foul delights, and vaine pleasures, with such like v. nities, and
cleanse put out and abolish the delights of all vices.

A.ij.

VV here.

The Epistle.

Wherefore the Poet saith: Let vs praise the true labouring hower of the true labourer. Ther vpon many great Lords and noble personages, haue left their Theater, pleasant Stages, goodly pastimes: forsaking and despising their pleasures, not much regarding rich Diademes, and costly perfumes, but haue giuen themselves to Planting and Graffing, and such like. In such sort, that if wee should diligently searck, and recite all the discourse of auncient Histories, as of late dayes wee should finde, that the most noble personages through their vertue, hath shewed many goodly examples, as in one Theatre a supreme degree Honorable: nor haue had nothing more deere, more requisit: nor more greatly in commendation, then Planting and Graffing of fruite

Cyrus a great King of the Persians (as witnesse Xenophon,) did so much delight in the Arte of Planting & Graffing, (which did shew a great praise and glory vnto his personage,) that he had no greater desire or pleasure, then when he might occupie himselfe in Planting and Graffing, to garnish the earth, to place and order thereon certaine number of Trees. The Emperour Dioclesian, (as doth recite, Sextus Aurelius Victor,) of his owne good will without any constraint, dyd leaue the Septer of his Empire, for to remaine continually in the feeldes.

So much pleasure did hee take in Planting of fruite, in making of Orchards and Gardens, which hee did make, garnish, and finish with his owne hands.

The Senatours, Dictatours, and Consulls of the Romaines, among all other things haue commended Planting and Graffing, to bee one of the most flourishing labours in this world for the Common wealth, the which was celebrated and counted a great vertue, yea, they dyd so much esteeme it, that they dyd hang Tables thereof in diuers places, neuer thinking the time more aptly spent, then in Planting and Graffing, nothing

The Epistle.

thing more contenting themselves, nothing more delighted in any other affaires for the common wealth, then in setting, sowing, or planting on the earth.

How much wee may praise of late dayes, and commend our trauailers from other Countries, it is easie to bee perceiued and knowne, both of Lords, Gentlemen, and Merchants, which haue had (as it doth appeare) a great regard in these latter dayes, how they might follow the example of others, whereby it hath replenished this our Realme with diuers straunge Plants, Herbs, and Trees, very good and necessary for the benefit of the Common wealth, nor heereofore commonly knowne.

And behold, aboue all labours (for the common wealth) wee ought to giue a sure and certaine iudgement, that planting and Graffing is more highly to bee commended and praysed, then many other worthie and noble things in this world: For this Art hath not onely from time to time, beene put in vse and practise of labour, through kings and Princes: But also it hath beene put in writing of many great and worthy personages, in diuers kinde of languages, as in Greeke by Philometor, Hieron, Achelam, Orpheus, Musceus, Homer, Hosiode, Constantine, Casar: And in Latin, by Veron, Caton, Columella, Paladius, Virgill, Amilius Macer: and in the Portingall tongue by King Attalus and Mago, (the which reciteth the Histories) that after their death, the bookes of Planting and Graffing were brought to Rome, soone after the destruction of Carthage.

Likewise how many since haue written onely of zeale, and loue for their Countrie and Common wealth of the fruitfull Arte of Planting and Graffing: yea of late daies how many worthie men by their learning haue written likewise therof, should seeme that it hath come from their auncestours, as the greatest honour, through the noble inuention of the same.

The Epistle.

Likewise I dare boldly affirme, not onely the learned haue written, but haue bene practisers & inuenter of the same (as witnesseth diuers Histories,) in diuers & many secret things, wherein I dare boldly say, they haue not learnedly, nor so exactly written, but they haue more exactly taught and left in writing things so certaine, that their successors may easily marke, obserue and keepe the same: For euery one hath written, according to the nature of his Countrie.

The Greekes for Greeke, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italian for Italie, the French men for Fraunce, &c. VVhich writing without the order and practise, doth very small profit for this our Realme of England, the which I can blame nothing more, then the negligence of our Nation, which hath had small care heeretofore in Planting and Graffing in some places of this Realme (as I haue knownen) whereas good and well disposed haue Graffed, the euill and malicious person hath soone after destroyed them againe: but if we would endeavour our selues therevnto (as other Countreies doe,) wee might flourish, and haue many a strange kinde of fruit (which now we haue oftentimes the want thereof) that might greatly pleasure & serue many waies, both for the rich and poore, as well in Greece, Barbarie, Italie, or Fraunce, if our nation were giuen so well that way as they are.

Right honourable, for so much as I haue bene long, in declaring of our predecessours, I will now leaue, (troubling your honour any further) and rest from the other things accomplishing my desire, beseeching your Lordshippe to take this my simple trauaile in good part, requesting no other recompence for my paine herein, but wishing it might be put in a generall practise through this Realme, whereby in small time would grow vnto a great profit and commoditie, both to the rich and poore, wherein I should thinke my selfe not onely happie, but also to haue a iust tribute for my deserts.

The Epistle.

deserts, and also this Realme might thereby receiue no small benefit, with praise of other Countries, in following our predecessours in this Art of Planting and Graffing: Some places of this Realme are greatly commended and prayed among others: as Kent for the cheefest, which vertue (notwithstanding) cannot be cleane put out or forgotten, speciallie, when such as your honour shall seeme to fauour the same, and also to see the forward doings thereof, in such grounds and Lordships as yee doe possesse, the which at this time hath onely moued mee to attempt vnto your honour, this my simple trauaile, which is not the onely dutie that I owe vnto your honour, but a due desert, not thinking my selfe halfe able to recompence your vertuous liberalitie, nor shewing otherwaies how to recompence the same, hath boldened mee at this time, to commend this my simple and rude worke vnto your Lordship, not according vnto your estate and honour, the which had bene more meete and requisi, to haue had the finishing of some better worke. Therefore beseeching your honour, to weye and accept this mine intent and good will heerein, which thing so doing, I shall thinke my selfe not onely happie, but it shall encourage me the more heereafter, to take in hand the lyke or better worke. Thus I beseech the almightie God and Creatour, to increase your prosperous Honour, with long lyfe in health.



The End.

186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525
 526
 527
 528
 529
 530
 531
 532
 533
 534
 535
 536
 537
 538
 539
 540
 541
 542
 543
 544
 545
 546
 547
 548
 549
 550
 551
 552
 553
 554
 555
 556
 557
 558
 559
 560
 561
 562
 563
 564
 565
 566
 567
 568
 569
 570
 571
 572
 573
 574
 575
 576
 577
 578
 579
 580
 581
 582
 583
 584
 585
 586
 587
 588
 589
 590
 591
 592
 593
 594
 595
 596
 597
 598
 599
 600
 601
 602
 603
 604
 605
 606
 607
 608
 609
 610
 611
 612
 613
 614
 615
 616
 617
 618
 619
 620
 621
 622
 623
 624
 625
 626
 627
 628
 629
 630
 631
 632
 633
 634
 635
 636
 637
 638
 639
 640
 641
 642
 643
 644
 645
 646
 647
 648
 649
 650
 651
 652
 653
 654
 655
 656
 657
 658
 659
 660
 661
 662
 663
 664
 665
 666
 667
 668
 669
 670
 671
 672
 673
 674
 675
 676
 677
 678
 679
 680
 681
 682
 683
 684
 685
 686
 687
 688
 689
 690
 691
 692
 693
 694
 695
 696
 697

To the Gentle

Reader.



Entle Reader thou shalt vnderstand,
I haue taken out of diuers Authours
this simple worke, into our English
tongue, praying thee for to accept it in
good part: in so doing thou shalt bol-
den mee to trauaile further therein: and thus shew-
ing my good wil in declaring of diuers waies of pla-
ting and graffing, & how in the meekest times of the
yeere, with shewing of diuers commodities and se-
crets heerein: How to set or plant with the root, and
without the root, how to sow or set Pepins or Cur-
nels, with the ordering thereof. Also how to cleanse
your Grasses and Cions, how to help barren and sick
trees: how to kill wormes & vermin, and to preserve
& keepe fruit: How to plant & proine your Vines,
and to gather and presse your Grape: how to cleanse
and Mosse your trees, how to make your Cider and
Perrie, how to set, choose, order & keepe Hops, with
many other secret practises, which shall appeare in
the Table following, that euerie person may easilie
perceiue in these our daies more largely of the Arte
of Planting and Graffing, then heertofore hath been
shewed. Which thing is not an exercise onely to the
minde, but likewise a great profit many waies, with
maintenaunce of health vnto the body. Therefore
spare not the body to shew so great goodnesse there-
vnto, and also to the Common welth. In these daies
(among the rest) yee may see many, which bee of the
base and abiect sort of the Common welth, as those

B.

which

To the Reader

which will not sticke to say, sic on thee slaue. What thing is now counted more filthy in these daies (among faire personages) then labouring of the earth, which we must all liue by. Well, these be dainty persons: yet therevnto, what thing is more beautifull to the eye, more profitable to the purse, or more helthfull vnto the body? And heerin to put away all nourishing of vice & idlenesse, it is easie to recite infinit and many worthy Lords & Gentlemen, which haue had a great care to follow the example of others. Wherefore, gentle Reader, let vs now leaue off from all wanton games and idle pastimes, and be no more as children which seeke but their own gaine & pleasure, let vs therefore seeke one of vs for an other in all good works for the common wealth, whereby those that doe come after vs, may so enioy our works, and trauaile heerin, as we haue done of our predecessors, that therein God may bee glorified, prayfed, and honored in all our workes of Planting and Graffing: and wee therefore may bee thankfull, from age to age, during this mortall life. Amen.



The Table of all the principall things contained
in this booke, which yee shall heereafter
finde by number and lease.

Of the seauen Chapters following.

*The first Chapter treateth of the setting of Coppells,
of Appell trees, Plane trees, Rowes
trees, and Service trees.*

How to choose your Pepins at the first pressing.

How to vse the earth to sow your Pepins on.

How to see vnto Pultrie for marring your beds, and how to
weede or clense your beds or quarters.

How to pluck vp the wilde Cions.

*The second Chapter treateth how to set your wilde trees
come of Pepins when they bee first plucked vp.*

How to dung your wilde trees come of Pepins.

How to cut the principall roots in setting againe.

How to set your trees in ranke beeing young.

How to make a space from one ranke to an other.

How to water your plants beeing dry.

How in remouing your trees, to plant them againe.

The best time for to remoue.

Of negligence and forgettfullnes.

Not so good to grasse the Service tree, as to set him.

Some trees without grafting haue good fruit, and other some
beeing grafted haue but euill fruit.

For to augment and multiple your trees.

The manner to change the fruit of the Pepin tree.

How to make good Cider.

To make an Orchard in few yeeres.

*The third Chapter is of the setting of trees,
which come of Nuts*

How to set trees that doe come of Nuts, and the time to
Plant or set them.

For to set them in the spring time.

Of the dung and deepe digging thereof.

Of Nuts and stones like the trees they come of.

B.ij.

The Table.

Of planting the saide Nuts.	9
Why fruit shall not haue so good saour.	9
To set the Pine tree.	9
To set Cherie trees.	9
Trees of Bastard and wilde Nuts.	9
To set Filbards and Hasell wands.	10
To set Damsons and Plum trees.	10
To graffe Cions of Plums, on the like.	10
To set all sort of Cherie trees.	10
How to order Plum trees and Cherie trees.	11
How to graffe Plum trees, and Cherie trees.	11
How to proine, or cut trees.	11
How to cleanse and dresse the roots of trees.	12
To keepe the stock, being greater then the graffes.	12
The remedie when a bough is broken.	13
How to enlarge the hole about the roots.	13
To set small stauies to stay your Cions.	13
What tree to proine.	14
Why the fower Cherie dureth not so long as the great helme Cherie.	14
To graffe one great Cherie with an other.	15
Of deepe setting or shallow.	15
<i>The fourth Chapter sheweth how to set other Trees, of great Cions prick in the earth without rootes, with the proining of lesser Cions.</i>	
T rees taking roote. Prickt of branches.	15
How to set them.	16
How to binde them that bee weake.	16
How to dig the earth to set them in.	16
Of Cions without rootes.	17
To Plant the Fig tree.	17
How to set Quinces.	17
The way to set Mulberie trees.	17
The time to cut Cions.	18
To set bush trees, as Gooseberies, and small Relsons.	18
A note thereof.	18

The Table.

<i>The fift Chapter treateth of foure manner of graffings.</i>	11
O F diuers waies of graffing.	18
The first way of graffing all sorts of trees.	18
T O graffe Apple trees, Pearre trees, Quince trees, and Medlar trees.	19
The graffing of great Cherries.	19
T O graffe Medlars on other Medlars.	19
Of diuers kinde of graffes on one tree.	20
The graffing of the figge tree.	20
Of graffing of the great Abricotes.	20
Of graffing of the Seruice tree.	20
The setting of the Seruice tree.	20
Of trees hard to graffe in the shield.	21
How to see to trees charged with fruit.	21
Of trees for to choose your Cions on.	21
The Cions on the East part are best.	21
To choose your tree for graffes.	21
To keepe graffes a long time.	21
To keepe graffes ere they budde.	21
How you ought to beginne to graffe.	21
When is good graffing the wild stockes.	22
To marke if the tree bee forward or not.	22
When ye graffe, what to be furnished withall.	23
Of graffes not prospering the first yeere.	23
Far to graffe well and sure. 23. How to trim your graffes.	23
How to cut graffes for Cherries and Plums.	24
A note of your incision.	24
For to take heed in graffing, ye raise not the barke.	24
How to cut your stocke.	25
If your wild stocke be great or slender.	25
Trees as great as a mans arme.	25
Of great trees as bigge as ones legge.	25
The graffes being pinched in the stockes.	26
How you ought to cleaue your stockes.	26
To graffe the braunches of great trees.	26
How to cut great old braunches.	26

The Table.

How to binde your graffes against winds.	26
To set many graffes in one cleft.	26
To saw your stocke before ye leaue him.	27
If the stocke cleaue to much, or the barke open.	27
How graffes neuer lightly take.	27
How to set graffes right in the stocke.	27
Of setting in of the graffes.	28
A note of the same.	28
How to draw forth the wedge.	28
How to couer your clefts on the head.	28
How ye ought to see well to the binding of your graffes.	28
How you ought to temper your clay.	29
How to bush your graffe heads.	29
The second way to graffe high braunches.	29
The third maner of graffing, is betwixt the bark & the tree.	30
How to dresse the head, to place your graffes betwixt the bark and the tree.	31
How to couer the head of your stocke.	31
The maner of graffing in the shield.	31
To graffe in Sommer, so long as the trees be leaued.	31
Of bigge Cions are best to graffe.	32
How to take of the shield.	32
How to know if your scutchion or shield be good or bad.	33
How to graffe on young trees.	33
How to set or place your shield. 33. Note also.	33
How to raise vp the barke, to set your shield on.	34
How to binde on your shield.	34
On a tree ye may graffe two or three shields.	35
Of the time to vnbinde your shield.	35
How to cut the braunches, graft on trees.	35
<i>The sixt Chapter is of transplanting, or altering the trees.</i>	
T He soner ye transplant or set them, it shalbe the better.	36
To plant or Set towards the South.	36
How to cut the braunches before yee set.	36
Apple trees commonly must be disbraunched afore yee sette them	

The Table.

them againe.	36
All wilde stockes must be disbranched.	37
What trees doe loue the Sun, & what trees the cold aire.	37
Of many sorts and maner of trees.	37
How to plant or set trees at large.	38
Ordering your trees.	39
How ye ought to enlarge y holes, when ye plant your trees.	40
Of dung and good earth for your trees.	40
If wormes be in the earth at your rootes of trees.	41
To digge well the earth about the rootes.	41
The nature of places.	41
Of good earth.	41
With what ye ought to binde your trees.	41
¶ The seventh Chapter is of medicining and keeping the Trees, when they are planted and set.	
THE first counsell is, when your trees be but plants (in drie weather) they must be watered.	42
With what dung ye ought to dung your trees.	42
When ye ought (in Sommer) to vncouer your trees.	42
When to cut or proine your trees.	43
How to cut great braunches, and when.	43
How to leaue your great braunches cut.	43
Of the trees hauing great braunches.	44
Of the barrenesse of trees, of cutting ill braunches, & vncou- ring the rootes.	44
Of trees which ye must breake, or plucke vp the rootes.	44
What doth make a good Nutte.	45
Trees eaten & destroyed with cattell, to be graft againe.	45
How wilde stockes ought not hastily to be remoued.	45
When to cut naughtie Cions from the head.	45
How sometimes to cut the principall members.	46
How to guide and gouerne the laid trees.	46
A kinde of sicknesse in trees.	46
Trees which haue wormes in the barke.	47
Of Snailles, Antes and wormes that marre trees.	47
How to take those straunge creeping wormes.	48
To	

The Table.

To keepe Antes from the trees.	48
A note of ill aires and weathers.	49
To defend the Caterpillar.	49
<i>¶ Heere followeth the Table, of Graffing strange and subtile waies in vsing of fruits and trees.</i>	
To graffe one Vine vpon another.	51
To help a tree to long without fruit.	51
To haue peaches two moneths afore others.	52
To haue Damsons vnto Allhallowtide.	52
To haue Medlars, Cheries and Peaches in eating to tast like spice.	52
To make a Muscadell tast.	52
To haue Apples & Peares to come without blossoming.	53
To haue Apples and Chestnuites rath, & long on the trees to remaine.	53
To haue good Cheries vnto Allhallowtide.	53
To haue rath Medlers two moneths before others.	53
To haue Peares timely.	53
To haue Misples and Medlars without stones.	54
To haue other Peares betimes.	54
To haue Mulberies ripe very soone, and dure long.	54
To keepe Peares a yeere.	54
To haue fruit cast halfe an Apple, & halfe a Pear.	54
Times of Graffing.	54
To graffe the Quine Apple.	55
To destroy Pistnars or Ants about the tree.	55
An other way for the same.	55
To haue Nutres, Plummes, and Almonds, greater and fayer then others.	55
To make an Oake (or other tree) as greene in Winter, as in Sommer.	56
The time of planting without rootes, and with rootes.	56
To keepe fruit from the frost.	56
The chosen daies to plant and graffe.	56
To haue greene Roses all the yeere.	57
To keepe Reisons or Grapes good a yeere long.	57
To	57

The Table.

To make fruit laxatiue from the tree.	57
A note for all plants and graffers.	57
<i>Heere followeth the Table of certaine Dutch praetises.</i>	
To graffe one Vine vpon an other.	58
Chosen daies to graffe in, and to choose your Cions.	58
How to gather your Cions.	59
Of wormes in the trees or fruite.	60
The setting of Stones, and the ordering thereof.	60
How to gather Gumme of any tree.	61
To set a whole Apple.	61
The setting of Almonds.	61
The watring of Pepins.	61
To plant or set Vines.	61
To set or plant the Cherie tree.	62
To keepe Cherries good a yeere.	63
Remedie against Pisimiaras and Ants.	63
The setting of Chestnuts.	63
To make all stone fruit tast, as yee shall deuse good.	64
The graffing of the Medlar or Mispelc.	64
The bearing of fruit of the Fig tree.	64
The planting the Mulberie and Fig tree.	65
The tree that beareth bitter fruit.	65
To help baron trees.	65
An other way for the same.	66
To keepe fruit after they bee gathered.	66
The Mulberie tree likeing his earth.	66
Of Mosse on your trees.	66
To cut or proine the Peach tree.	67
To colour Peach stones.	68
If Peach trees bee troubled with wormes.	68
To haue the Peach without stones.	69
An other way for the same.	69
To help trees that doe not prosper.	69
To graffe Appels, to last on the tree to Allhallowtide.	69
To make Cherries and Peaches smell like spice.	70
To graffe thee an Apple shalbe halfe sweet & halfe sower.	70
	70

The Table.

To graffe the Rose on the Holly tree.	70
Of the keeping of Plummes.	70
Of the altering of Peares.	71
Of the making of Cider and Perrie.	71
How to helpe frozen Apples.	72
How to make Apples fall from the tree.	72
To water trees in Sommer, if they wax dry about the root.	72
How to cherish Apple trees.	72
How to make an Apple grow in a glasse.	72
How to graffe many sorts of Apples on one tree.	73
How to colour Apples of what colour yee list.	73
How to graffe and to haue Apples without core.	74
Of the setting of Vine plants.	74
How to proine or cut a Vine in Winter.	75
Of the ordering of the Vine and Grape.	75
How to haue Grapes without stones.	78
To make the Vine to bring a grape to tast like Claret.	78
Of the Gathering of your Grapes.	78
How to know if your Grapes bee ripe enough.	78
How to proue or tast Wine.	79
Of the ordering, setting, and planting of Hops.	80
How to choole your Hop.	81
How to sow the seedes.	81
Of the setting your poles.	81
How to proine the Hop.	81
How to gather your Hops.	82
What poles are best for your purpose.	82
How to order and dresse your hills.	82
Of the best ground for your Hop.	83
A note of all the rest aboue saide.	83
How to pack and keepe your Hops.	84
<i>Praises bee to God on hie,</i>	
<i>In all our worldly planting:</i>	
<i>And let vs thank the Romaines also,</i>	
<i>For the Arte of Graffing!</i>	

FINIS.

An exhortation to

the Planter

and Graffer.



ALwaies before yee doe intend to plant or Graffe, it shall bee meete to haue good experience in things meete for this Arte, as in knowing the Natures of all Trees and Fruites, and the differences of Climates, which bee contrary in euerie Land: also to vnderstand the East and West windes, with aspects and Stars, to the ende yee may beegin nothing that the Winde or Rayne may oppresse, that your labour bee not lost, and to marke also and consider the disposition of the Elements that present yeere, for all yeeres bee not of like operation, nor yet after one sort: the Sommer and Winter doe not beare one face on the earth, nor the Spring time alwayes rayne, or Autumne alwaies moyst: of this none haue vnderstanding, without a good and lively marking spirite, few or none (without learning) may discerne of the varieties and qualities of the earth, and what hee doth aske or refuse. Therefore it shall bee good to haue vnderstanding of the ground where yee doe plant, either Orchard or Garden with fruit: first it beehocueth to make a sure defence, to the ende that not onely rude persons and Children may bee kept out, but all kinde of hurtfull Cattell, indomaging your Plants or Trees, as Oxen, Kine, Calues, Herseles, Hogges, and Sheepe, as the rubbing of Sheepe dooth

C.ij. greatly

The Table.

To graffe the Rose on the Holly tree.	70
Of the keeping of Plummies.	70
Of the altering of Peares.	71
Of the makeing of Cider and Perrie.	71
How to helpe frozen Apples.	72
How to make Apples fall from the tree.	72
To water trees in Sommer, if they wax dry about the root.	72
How to cherish Apple trees.	72
How to make an Apple grow in a glasse.	72
How to graffe many sorts of Apples on one tree.	73
How to colour Apples of what colour yee list.	73
How to graffe and to haue Apples without core.	74
Of the setting of Vine plants.	74
How to proine or cut a Vine in Winter.	75
Of the ordering of the Vine and Grape.	75
How to haue Grapes without stones.	78
To make the Vine to bring a grape to tast like Claret.	78
Of the Gathering of your Grapes.	78
How to know if your Grapes bee ripe enough.	78
How to proue or tast Wine.	79
Of the ordering, setting, and planting of Hops.	80
How to choose your Hop.	81
How to sow the seedes.	81
Of the setting your poles.	81
How to proine the Hop.	81
How to gather your Hops.	82
What poles are best for your purpose.	82
How to order and dresse your hills.	82
Of the best ground for your Hop.	93
A note of all the rest aboue saide.	83
How to pack and keepe your Hops.	84
<i>Praises bee to God on hie,</i>	
<i>In all our worldly planting:</i>	
<i>And let vs thank the Romaines also,</i>	
<i>For the Arte of Graffing</i>	

FINIS.

An exhortation to

the Planter
and Graffer.



Alwaies before yee doe intend to plant or Grasse, it shall bee meete to haue good experience in things meete for this Arte, as in knowing the Natures of all Trees and Fruites, and the differences of Climates, which bee contrary in euerie Land: also to vnderstand the East and West windes, with aspects and Stars, to the ende yee may beegin nothing that the Winde or Rayne may oppresse, that your labour bee not lost, and to marke also and consider the disposition of the Elements that present yeere, for all yeeres bee not of like operation, nor yet after one sort: the Sommer and Winter doe not beare one face on the earth, nor the Spring time alwayes rayne, or Autumne alwaies moyst: of this none haue vnderstanding, without a good and lively marking spirite, few or none (without learning) may discerne of the varieties and qualities of the earth, and what hee doth aske or refuse. Therefore it shall bee good to haue vnderstanding of the ground where yee doe plant, either Orchard or Garden with fruit: first it beehocueth to make a sure defence, to the ende that not onely rude persons and Children may bee kept out, but all kinde of hurtfull Cattell, indomaging your Plants or Trees, as Oxen, Kine, Calues, Horses, Hogges, and Sheepe, as the rubbing of Sheepe dooth
C.ij. greatly

To the Planters

greatly burne the Sappe, and often doth kill young Trees and plants, and where they are broken, or bruised with Cattell, it is doubtfull to grow after. It shall bee good also to set, Plant, or Graffe trees all of lyke nature, and strength together, that the great and high Trees, may not ouercome the low and weake, for when they be not like of height, they grow nor ripe not your fruit so wel at one time, but the one before the other : That earth which is good for Vines, is good also for other fruit.

Yee must dig your holes a yeere beefore yee plant that the earth my be the better seasoned, mortified, and wax tender, both by Raine in Winter, and heate in Sommer, that thereby your Plants may take roote the sooner, if yee will make your holes & plant both in a yeere, at the least, yee ought to make your holes two months beefore yee plant, and as soone as they bee made, then it shall bee good to burne of straw, or such like therein, to make your ground warme : the further ye make them a sunder, the better your Trees shall beare : make your holes like vnto a Fornace, that is, more straight in the mouth then beeneath, whereby the roots may haue the more roome, and by straightnesse of the mouth, the lesse Raine or colde shall enter by in Winter, and also lesse heate to the roote in sommer.

Looke also that the earth yee put to the roots, bee neither wet, nor laide in water : they doe commonly leaue a good space beetweene euery Tree, for the hanging bows, for beeing nigh together, yee cannot set roots, nor sow nothing so well vnder your trees,
nor

and Graffers.

nor they will not beare fruit so well: Some loweth
fortie foote, some thirtie foote, some thirtie between
euery tree: Your plants ought to bee greater then
the handell of a shouell, and the lesser the better: See
they be straight, without knottes, or knobbes, hauing
a long straightaine of barked, which shall the sooner
be apt to take Graffes, and when ye set branches or
boughes of old trees, choose the yongest and strai-
test braunch therof, & those trees which haue borne
yeerely good fruit before, take of those which be on
the Sunnie side, sooner then those that grow in the
couert or shadow, and when ye take vp or alter your
plants, ye shal note, to what winds your plant is sub-
iect, and so let them be sette againe, but those which
haue growen in drie grounds, let them be set in moist
ground: Your plants ought to be cut of three foote
long. If yee will set two or three plants together in a
hole, ye must take heede the roote of one touch not
one another, for then the one will perish and rot the
other, or die by Wormes or other Vermin, & when
you haue placed your plants in the earth, it shall be
good to strike downe to the bottome of euery hole,
two short stakes as great as your arme, on either side
your hole, one: & let them appeare but a litle aboue
the earth, that ye may (therby in Summer) giue wa-
ter vnto the rootes it neede bee. Your yong Plants,
& rooted trees are commonly set in Autumne, from
the first vnto the fifteene of October, yet some opi-
nion is, better after Alhallowtide vnto Christmas,
then in the spring because the earth will die to soone
after, and also to set Plants without roote after Mi-

To the Planters

chelmaz; that they may bee the better mollified and
gather roote against the Spring, wherof ye shall find
heeftafer more at large. Thus much haue I thought
mette to declare vnto the planters & graffers, wher-
by they may the better auoide the occasion and
daungers of Planting & Graffing, which
may come often times through
ignorance.



A win-
ble bit.

Grafting Chesill.

Staffe with a vice about, to set in
what instrument yelist, to cleve
you. Mo'terres.

A Chesill,
x

x A prorning knife.

Chefill head,

A great
knife,
x

A Saw.

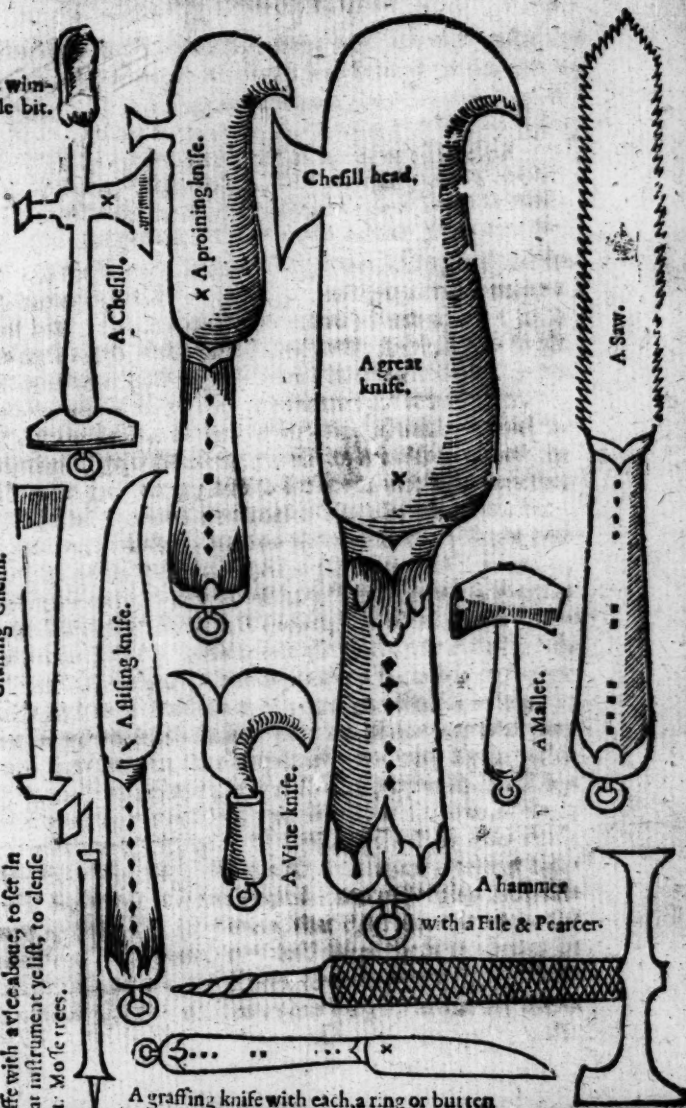
x A blisng knife.

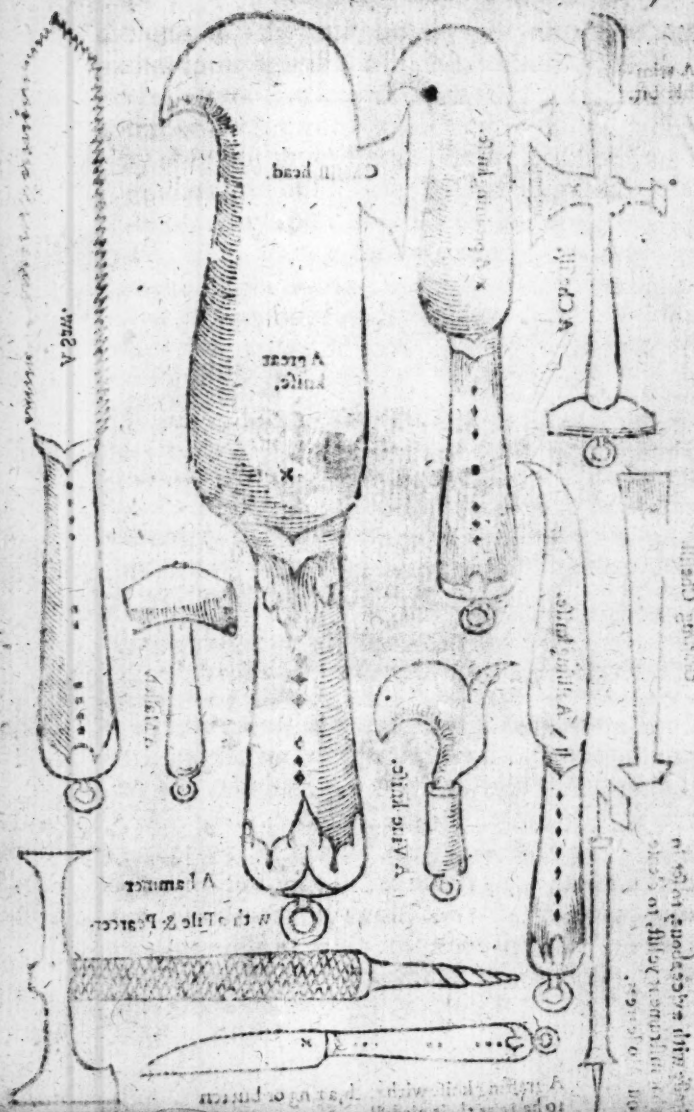
A Vine knife.

A Mallet.

A hammer
with a File & Pearcer.

A grafting knife with each a ring or button
to hang at their girdell





F

An other way how country take the Pepins at the first
comming of the licour or perilling.

Which is, yee shall chose the greatest and fairest curnels
of Pepins, and take them forth at the first budding of
your fruit, the say them both a dole, and have them all the
winter, untill S. Andrewes, then a little after sow them
in good earth, as thin as yee doe Peason, and the rake them
over as the other curnels.

But in this manner of being in the winter, it is not so
great neede for to rake or dig the earth so deep as that
which is dugged in winter, but to deuide your quarters
in covering your Pepins not so much with earth as those
which be sown with good dung, but when yee have sown
them, a little rake all them over.

How yee ought to keepe the head of Peatrey for the
sowing of your beds or quarters in winter.
Some after as your Pepins be sown upon your beds
or quarters, let there be some one way or other, that is,
take good heed that your Pepins do not freeze your beds
or quarters: therefore strike them all over light and thinne
with hoines or thornes, and take good heed also to the same,
and other cattell.

How yee ought to cleane your beds
and quarters.
And when the winter is past and gone, and that yee see
your Pepins rise & grow, so let them increase the space
of one yere, but so to cleane weedes, or other things which
may hurt them, as yee shall see cause. And in the summer
when it shall beare top, winter them heron in the evening.

How yee ought to pluck up the wilde curns.
And when these wilde curns shall be great as of the
growth of one yere, yee must then plucke them up all
in winter following, before they be begun to spring
again.

posse be binden every ranche so to close them if neede re-
quire, & also so to graffe any part or parcell thereof when
time shall be mete. But ye must note, in making thus your
ranche, ye shall make as many allies as ranche. And if ye
thinke it not good to make so many allies, then divide those
into quarters of five sorte broad, or thereabouts, and make
and set foure ranche (in each quarter of the same) one sorte
from an other, as ye be to set great Cabbage. And as sone
after as ye have set them in ranche and good order as is a-
foresaid, then shall ye cut of all the sets even by the grownd.
But in thus doing, see that ye do not plucke by or lose the
earth which is about them: or if ye will, ye may cut them
before ye do set them in ranche. If ye doe so, see that ye
set them in such good order, and even with the earth, as is
aforesaid. And it shall suffice also to make your ranche as
ye shall see cause. And take that ye furnish the earth all o-
uer with good dung, without mingling of it in the earth, nor
yet to couer the saide plants withall, but to be kept betwixt:
and ye must also doke well to the cleansing of weeds,
grasse, or other such things which will be a hurt to the
growth of the Plants.

How to water plants when they waxe drie.

It shall be good to water them when the time is dry: in
the first yere. Then when they have put forth of new
Cions, leaue no more growing but that Cion which is the
principall and fairest, upon every stock one: all the other cut
of hard by the stock: & ever as they do grow small twigs a-
bout the stock, ye shall (in the moneth of March and Aprill)
cut the all of hard by the stock. And if ye then stick by every
plant a pretie wand, & so binde them with willow bark, bzi-
er, or Others, it shall profit the much in their growth. Then
after five or six yeres growth, when they be so big as your
finger, or there abouts, ye may then remoue any of them
whereas ye will haue them grow and remaine.

How one ought to remooue Trees, and to plant them againe.

The

Planting and Graffing.

3

The manner how ye ought to remoune trees, is shewed in the first Chapter following: then about time of three yerres after their remouning, ye shall graffe them: for then they shall be the better rooted. As for the others which ye leaue still in ranches, ye may also graffe them where as they stand, as ye shall see cause good. And ye haue plucked by the fairest to plant in other places (as in aforesayd) also the manner how to graffe them is shewed in the first Chapter following. But after then shall bee to graffe in what place so euer it be, ye shall not remoue or let them in other places againe, but ye shall graffe them close by the head of the wild stocke.

When is the best time to replant or remoue? When the head of the stocke shall bee all ouer closed about the geases, then ye shall graffe, or plant, and remoue them: at a due time, when they shall continue. For with often remouning, ye shall doe them great hurt in their rootes, and bee in daunger to waite them die.

If ye be negligent and forgetfullesse, ye shall see a good time of three yerres grow about the rootes of your stockes unplucked by, then if ye haue so done, ye may well plucke them by and set them in ranches, as the other of the Depins. But ye must set the ranches more larger that they may be remoued without hurting of each other rootes: and cut of all the small twiggies about as need shall require, though they be set or grafted. Order them also in all things as those small Cions of a yerres growth.

It is not so conuenient to graffe the Service trees as to set him.

Whereas ye shall see young Service Trees, if shall be most profit in setting them, for if ye doe graffe them, I beleaue ye shall winne nothing thereby. The best is onely to plucke by the young Bassard trees wher they are as great as a good walking staffe: then proue or

cut in their branches and cause them to let forth as they may be no more remoued: and they shall grow more in letting them grafting.

Some trees without grafting shall be good as an apple tree, and some other be grafted be better to make Syder on.

It is here to be marked, that though the Syder be taken of the bones of Peares and good Apples, yet be than that some of them doe lose the tree whereof they came: and those be those which haue also a wild Syder, and as such as those which be grafted: the which we plain to let them thus growing from the maister roote without grafting, they shall bring as good fruit; even like unto the Syder whereof he first came. But there be other trees so commonly good to eat, which be as good to make Syder of, as those which shall be grafted for that purpose.

When you list to augment and multiply your tree.

After this sort ye may multiply them; being of diuers sorts & diuersities, as of Peares, or Apples, or such like. Notwithstanding, when soeuer you shall haue a good Tree thus come of the Syder, as is aforesaid, multiply by him. But if ye will augment trees of themselves, you must take Cuttings, and so graffe them.

Of the manner and changing of the fruit of the Syder tree.

VVhen soeuer ye shall plant or change your Syder Trees from place to place, or to remouing often the same, the fruit thereof shall also change; but fruit which doth come of grafting, doth alwaies keep the forme and nature of the tree whereof he is taken: for as I haue said, as often as the Syder trees be remoued to a better ground, the fruit thereof shall be so much amended.

How one ought to make good Syder.

Here is to bee noted, if pee will make good Syder of what fruit soeuer it bee, being Peares or Apples, but specially of good Apples, and wild fruit, haue alwaies a regard

Planting and Grassyng.

9

and into the spring thereof is gathered, and other in the
in the place, in the garden, in the house, in the street, in the
and in the house, in the garden, in the house, in the street, in the
these which are blacke, hard, and rotten, and are not good
them away, then take with the rest for the use of the
and you shall find, as much as they have in the country
of the, which does put them out, gathered into the middle
of the garden, in the same manner, as on the bare earth,
which will make them to lose their force, and therefore
both make them also withered and tough, and so a man
shall never make good, that shall come to any purpose
or good use, therefore it may be said, that it is not good

To make an Orchard in the country, or in the city.
Some do take young straight limes, which are good from
the roots, or of the wood of the lime trees, about the
middle of the year, and do so plant or set them with the roots in good
ground, whereas they shall not be removed, and so grass (be-
ing well rooted) thereon. Other some do take and set them
in the spring time (after the limes) in likewise, and do
grass thereon when they be well rooted: both do spring
well. And this manner of way is counted to have an Orchard
the soonest. But these trees will not endure past twenty or
thirty yeeres.

The third Chapter is of setting
Trees of Nuttes.

How one ought to set Trees which come of Nuttes.
FOr to set trees which come of Nuttes: when ye have ea-
ten the fruit, loke that ye keepe the Stones and Cur-
nells thereof, then let them be dried in the winde, with-
out the vehemencie of the Sunne, so reserve them in a hore
and use them as before.
Of the time when ye ought to plant or set them.
Ye shall plant or set them in the beginning of winter, or
after Michaelmasse, whereby they may the sooner spring
out

would sheweth, that the manner of setting is to be done thus:
 for the setting of them commencing in, and they being young and
 tender in planting, the soil will kill them. Therefore it
 shall be best to lay a little straw or hay under them, and
 then set them in, so that the soil will not kill them. And
 when they are set, you shall take care to keep them in
 the soil, so that they shall not be long till they be in the
 earth. Then shall you set them in the soil, and set them in good earth,
 in the change of the earth of the soil, with the small and
 upward, four fingers deep, then put some stick thereby to
 mark the place. And so you shall do with every one of them.

If ye will plant or set your Puttes in the Spring time
 where ye will have them still to remaine and not to be
 removed, the best and most easy way is to set in euery
 first place (as ye think good) three or four Puttes high to-
 gether, and when they be all sprung, of some more to set
 but the better.

Of the danger and deepe digging thereof.

As to wheras ye shall think good, ye may plant or set all
 your Puttes in one square or quarter together in good
 earth and dung in such place and time as they be to plant.
 But so that it be well dunged, and also digged good and deep,
 and to be well mowed with good dung throughout, then set
 your Puttes three fingers deape in the earth, and halfe a fote
 one from another: ye shall water them often in the Sum-
 mer when there is dry weather, and so to weede them, and
 digge it as ye shall see neede.

Of Nuttes and Stones like to the

Trees they came of.

It is here to be noted, that certaine kinde of Puttes and
 Currills which doe loue the Trees whereof the fruit is
 like vnto the Tree they came of, when they be planted in
 good ground, and set well in the Spring, which be the wal-
 nuttes, Chestnuttes, all kinde of Peachs, Apples, Almonds
 and Abricotes, all these doe loue the Trees they came of.

Planting and Graffing.

9

Of the Planting the saide Nuts in good
earth, and in the Sunne.

All the saide Trees doe bring as good fruit of the saide
puts, if they be well planted, and set in good earth, & well
in the Sunne, as the fruit and trees they first came of.

Why fruit shall not haue so good saueur.

For if ye plant good puts, good Peaches, or Figs in a
garden full of shadow, the which hath afore loied & sun,
as the Vine doth, for lack thereof, their fruit shall not haue
so good saueur, although it be all of one fruit: and likewise
so it is with all other fruit and trees, for the goodnesse of the
earth, and the saire Sunne, doth preserue them much.

For to set the Pine tree.

For to set the Vine tree, ye must let or plant them of puts,
in March, or about the shote of the sap, not lightly after,
ye must also set them where they may not be remoued af-
ter, in holes well digged, and well dunged, not to be trans-
planted or remoued againe, for very hardly they will shote
forth Cions, being remoued, specially if ye hurt the master
root thereof.

For to set Cherie trees.

For to set sowre Cherries which doe grow commonly in
gardens, ye shal vnderstand they may wel grow of stones,
but better it shall be to take of the small Cions which doe
come from the great roots: then plant them, and sooner shall
they grow then the stones, & these Cions must be set when
they are small, young and tender: as of two, or three yeres
growth, for when they are great, they profit not so well: &
when ye set them, ye must see to cut of all the bowes,

Trees of Bastard and wilde Nuts.

There be other sorts of puts, although they be well
set in good ground, and also in the Sunne, yet will they
not bring halfe so good fruite as the other, nor com-
monly

monly like vnto those Nuts they came of, but to bee a bastard wilde sowre fruit, which is the Filbert, small Nuts of Plums, of Cheries, and the great Abbricots: therefore if ye will haue them good fruite, ye must set them in manner and forme following.

How to set Filberds or Hasell trees.

Fo to set Filbirds or Hasells, & to haue them good, take the small wands that grow out from the root of the Filbird or Hasell tree, (with short bearie twigs) and set them, and they shal bring as good fruit as the tree they came of: if shall not bee needefull to proue, or cut of the branches thereof when ye set them, if they bee not great, but those that ye doe set, let them bee but of two or three yeeres growth, and if ye shall see those Cions which ye haue planted, not to be faire and good, or doe grow & prosper not well, then in the spring time cut them of hard by the roote, that other small Cions may grow thereof.

To set Damsons or Plum trees.

Fo setting Damsons, or Plum trees, which fruit ye would haue like to the Trees they came of: if the sayd trees bee not graft befoze, ye shall take onely the Cions that grow from the root (of the olde stock) which groweth with small twigs, and plant or set them: and their fruit shall bee like vnto the trees they were taken of.

To take Plum Graffes, and graffe them
on other Plum trees.

And if your Plum trees be graft already, and haue the like fruit that you desire, ye may take your graffes thereof, and graffe them on your Plum trees, and the fruit that shall come thereof, shall be as good as the fruit of the Cion, which is taken from the root, because they are much of like effect.

To set all sorts of Cheries.

To set all sorts of great Cheries, and others: ye must haue the graffes of the same trees, and graffe them on other Cherie trees, although they bee of sowre fruit, & when they

they are so graft, they will be as good as the fruit of the tree
whercof the graffe was taken : for the stones are good, but
to set to make wilde Cions, or plants to graffe on.

The manner how one may order both
Plum trees, and Cherie trees.

For so much as these are two kinde of trees, that is, to
vnderstand, the Cherie, and the Plum tree, for when they
be so graft, their roots be not so good, nor so free as the bran-
ches aboue, wherfore the Cions that do come fro the roots,
shall not make so good and franke trees of. It is therefore to
be vnderstood, how this maner & sort is to make franke trees,
that may put forth good Cions in time to come, which is :
when they be great & good, then if ye will take those Cions,
or yong springs from the roots, ye may make good trees there-
of, & then it shall not neede to graffe them any more after :
but to augment one by the other, as ye doe the Cions from
the root of the Nut, as is aforesaid, and ye shall doe as fol-
loweth.

How to graffe Plum trees and Cherie trees.

Ye may well graffe Plum trees, and great Cherie trees,
in such good order as ye lust to haue them, & as here-
after shalbe declared in the fifth Chapter following: for these
would be grafted while they are young and small, and also
graft in the ground, for thereby one may dresse and trim
them the better, and put but one graffe in each stock of the
same. Cleaue not the hart, but a little on the one side, nor
yet deape, or long open.

How yee must proyne or cut your trees.

For when your graffes be well taken on the stock, & that
the graffes do put forth faire and long, about one yers
growth, ye must proyne, or cut the branch of commonly in
Winter, (when they proyne their Cions) a foot lower, to
make them spread the better: then shall ye meddle all through
with good fat earth, the which will draw the better to the
place, which ye haue so pruned or cut.

The conueniest way to clenſe and proine,
or dreſſe the roots of trees.

As for the better clenſing and propynge trees beneaſh, is thus: ye ſhall take away all the weedes, and graſſe about the rotes, then ſhall ye dig them ſo round about, as ye would ſeeme to pluck them vp, & ſhall make them halfe bare, then ſhall ye enlarge the earth about the rotes, and whereas ye ſhall ſee them grow faire and long, place oꝝ couch them in the ſaid hole and earth againe: then ſhall ye put the cut ende of the tree wher it is graſt, ſomewhat more lower then his roots were, wherby his Cions ſo graſt, ſhall ſpring ſo much the better.

When the ſtocke is greater then the graſſes.

When as the tree wareth, and ſwellett greater beneaſh the graſſing, then aboue: then ſhall ye cleane the rotes beneaſh, and weaſh them round, and ſo couer them againe. But ſee ye breake no rote thereof, ſo will hee come to perfection. But moſt men doe uſe this way: if the ſtock were greater then the graſſes, they doe ſlit dowlone the barke of the graſſes aboue, in two oꝝ thre parts, oꝝ as they ſhall ſee cauſe thereof: and ſo likewiſe, if the graſſes were greater aboue then the ſtock, ye ſhall ſlit dowlone the ſtock accordingly, with the edge of a ſharp knife. This may well bee done at any time in March, Aprill, and May, in the creafe of the ſpoue, and not lightly after.

The remedie when any bough or member
of a Tree is broken.

If ye ſhall chance to haue boughes, oꝝ members of trees broken, the beſt remedie ſhall bee, to place thoſe bowes oꝝ members right ſone againe, (then ſhall ye comfort the roots with good new earth) and binde faſt thoſe broken bowes oꝝ members, both aboue and beneaſh, and ſo let them remaine vnto an other yeere, till they may cloſe & put forth new Cions.

When a member or bough is broken,
how to proyne them.

where

Planting and Graffing 13

Wheras y^e shall see vnder or aboue superfluous bowes, y^e may cut or proine of, (as y^e shall see cause) all such bowes hard by the tree, at a due time, in the winter following. But leaue all the principall branches, & where as any are broken, let them bee cut off beneath, or els by the ground, and cast them away: thus must y^e doe yearly, or as y^e shall see cause, if y^e will keepe your trees well and faire.

How one ought to enlarge the hole
about the Trees roote.

If proining your Trees, if there bee many rootes, y^e must enlarge them in the hole, and so to tozeath them, as is aforesaid, and to vse them without breaking, then couer them againe with good fat earth, which y^e shall mingle in the said hole, and it shall bee best to bee digged all ouer a little before, and see that no branch or roote be left vncouered, and when you haue thus dyessed your trees, if any roote shall put forth, or spring hereafter out of the said holes, in growing, y^e may so proine them as y^e shall see cause, in letting them so remaine two or thre yeres after, vnto such time as the said grasses be sprung vp, and well branched.

How to set small staues by, to streng-
then your Cions.

To auoide danger, y^e shall set or picke small staues about your Cions, for feare of breaking, & then after thre or foure yeres, when they be well branched: y^e may then set or plant them in good earth, (at the beginning of winter) but see that y^e cut of all their small branches hard by the stocke, then y^e may plant them where y^e thinke good, so as they may remaine.

In taking vp Trees, note.

Ye may well leaue the maister root in the hole) when y^e digge him vp) if the remoued place bee good for him, cutte of the maister rootes by the stubbe, but pare not of all the small rootes, and so plant him, and hee shall profit

more thus, then others with all their maister rootes. When as trees be great, they must bee disbanchched, or bowes cut of, before they be set againe, or els they will hardly prosper. If the trees be great, hauing great branches or bowes, whē ye shall digge them vp, ye must disbranch them afore ye set them againe, for when trees shall be thus prouined, they shall bring great Cions from their rootes; which shall be frank & good to replant, or set in other places, & shall haue also good branches & rootes, so that after it shall not neede to grasse them any more, but shall continue one after another to bee free and good.

How to couch the rootes when

they are prouined

In setting your trees againe, if ye will dresse the roots of such as ye haue prouined, or cut of the branches before, ye shall leaue all such small rootes which grow on the great roote, and ye shall so place those rootes in replanting againe, not deepe in the earth, so that they may soone grow, and put forth Cions: which beeing well bled, ye may haue fruit so good as the other afore mencioned, beeing of three or foure yeeres growth, as afore is declared.

What trees to prouine.

This way of prouining is more harder for the great Chery (called Healmier) then for the Plum tree. Also it is very requisit and meete for those Cions, or Trees, which be graft on the wilde solwe Chery tree, to be prouined also, for diuers and sondy causes.

Why the sower Chery dureth not so long,

as the Healmier or great Cherie.

The wilde and solwer Cherie, of his owne nature will not so long time endure, (as the great Healmie Cherie) neither can haue sufficient sappe to nourish the Grasses, as the great Healmie Cherie is graft, therefore when ye haue prouined the branches beeneath, and the rootes also, so that ye leaue rootes sufficient to nourish the Tree, then set him. If ye cutte not of the vnder rootes, the Tree will prouine

fit more easier, & also lighter to be knowne, when they put forth Cions, from the roote of the same, the which ye may take hereafter.

To graffe one great Cherie vpon an other.
Ye must haue respect vnto the Healine Cherie, which is grafted on the wilde Gomire (which is an other kinde of great Cherie) and whether you doe proue them or not, it is not materiall: for they dure a long time. But ye must see to take away the Cions, that doe grow from the roote of the wilde Gomire, or wilde Plum tre: because they are of nature wilde, and doe draw the sappe from the saide tre.

Of deepe setting or shalow.

To set your stockes or trees somewhat deeper on the high grounds, then in the valleies, because the Sunne in sommer shall not dry the roote: and in the low ground more shalow, because the water in Winter shall not drowne or annoy the rootes. Some doe marke the stock in taking it vp, and to set him againe the same way, because hee will not alter his nature: so likewise the graffes in grafting.

The fourth Chapter doeth shew how to set other trees which come of Wilde Cions, pricked in the earth without rootes: & also of prouing the meaner Cions.

Trees take roote prickt of braunches.



Here be certaine which take roote, being pricked of braunches proued of other Trees, which be, the Mulberie, the Figge Tre, the Quince tre, the service Tre, the Pomgranad tre, the Apple Tre, the Damson tre, & diuers sortes of other plum trees, as the plum tre of Paradise, &c.

How one ought to set them.

For to set these sorts of Trees, ye must cut of the Cions, twigges or boughes, betwixt Alhallowtide & Christmas, not lightly after. Ye shall chose them which be as great as a little staffe or more, and loke wheras ye can finde them faire, smooth, and straight, and full of sappe withall, growing of yong trees, as of the age of thre or foure yeres growth, or thereabouts, and loke that ye take them so from the tree with a broad Chesill, that ye breake not or lose any part of the barke thereof, more then halfe a fote beneath, neither of one side or other: then proine or cut of the bzaunches, and picke them one fote deepe in the earth, well digged & ordered before.

How to binde them that be weake.

Those Plants which be slender, ye must proine or cut of the bzaunches, then binde them to some stake or such like to be set in good earth, and well miedled with good dung, and also to be well and deeply digged, and to be set in a moist place, or else to be well watered in Sommer.

How one ought to digge the earth
for to set them in.

AND when that ye would set them in the earth, ye must first prepare to digge it, and dung it well throughout a large fote deepe in the earth. And when as ye will set them every one in his place made (before) with a crow of Iron, and so to make them take roote the better, ye shall put with your Plants, or watered Otes, or Barley, and so ye shall let the grow the space of thre or foure yeres, or when they shall be well bzaunched, then ye may remoue them, and if ye breake of the old stubbie roote and set them lower, they will last a long time the more. If some of those Plants do chauce to put forth Cions from the roote, & being so rooted, ye must picke them bp though they be tender, and set thym in other places.

Of Cions without rootes.

Planting and Graffing. 17

Fhat the saide Plants haue Clons without roots, but which come from the tree roote beneath, then cut them not till they bee of tino or thre yeres growth, by that time they will gather of roots to bee replanted in other places.

To plant the Fig tree.

The said Plants taken of Fig trees grafted, be the best. We may likewise take other sorts of Fig trees, & graffe one vpon the other, for like as vpon the wilde trees do come the Pepins, euen so the Fig, but not so soone to prosper and grow.

How to set Quinces.

Likewise the nature of Quinces is to spring, if they bee pricked (as aforesaide) in the earth, but some times I haue grafted with great difficultie (saith mine outhor) vpon a white Thorne, and it hath taken and borne fruit to looke on, faire, but in tast moze weaker then the other.

The way to set Mulberies.

There is also an other way to set Mulberies as follo-
eth, which is, if you doe cut in Winter certaine great Mulberie bottes or stocks, asunder in f bodie (with a saw) in troncheons a foot long or moze, then ye shal make a great furrow in good earth wel & deepe, so that ye may couer wel againe your troncheons, in setting them an ende halfe a foot one from an other, then couer them againe, that the earth may be aboue those endes, thre or foure fingers high, so let them remaine, and water them (in sommer) if nade be some finies, and cleanse them from all hartfull weeds and rotes.

Note one of the same.

That then within a space of time after, the said tronch-
ons will put forth Clons, the which when they bee somewhat sprigged, hauing tino or thre smal twigs, the we may transplant or remoue them where we list, but leaue your troncheons still in the earth, for they will put forth many motions, the which if they shall haue scantie of roote,
F then

then dunge your troncheons within with good earth, and likewise about also, and they shall doe well.

The time meete to cut Cions.

Ye shall vnderstand that all trees the which commonly doe put forth Cions, if yee cut them in Winter, they will put forth and spring moze abundantly, for then they bee all good to set and plant.

To set Bush trees, or Goleberies,
or small Reisons.

There be many other kinde of Bush trees, which will growe of Cions pricked in the ground, as the Goleberie tree, the small Reison tree, the Barberie tree, the Black thorne tree, these with many others, to be planted in winter, will growe without roots: yee must also proune them & they will take well enough: so likewise ye may prick (in March) of Myars in moist grounds, and they will growe, and serue to many purposes for your garden.

The fift Chapter treateth of foure manner of Graffings.

It is to bee vnderstood that there be many waies of Graffings, wherof I haue heere onely put foure sorts, the which bee good, both sure and wel proued, and easie to doe, the which yee may vse well in two parts of the yeere, and moze, for I haue (saith hee) graffed in our house, in euerie moneth, except October and Nouember, and they haue taken wel, which I haue (saith hee) in the Winter beegun to graffe, and in the Sommer graff in the Scutchine or shield according to the time, forward or slow: for certaine trees, specially yong faire Cions haue enough or moze of their sap vnto middes August, then others some had at Midsummer beefore.

The first way to graffe all sorts of trees.

And first of all it is to bee noted, that all sorts of franke Trees, as also wilde Trees of nature, may bee Graft with

with grasse, and in the Scutchine, and both do well take, but specially those trees which bee of like nature: therefore it is better so to grasse. Wholbeit they may well grow and take of other sorts of trees, but certaine trees bee not so good, nor will prosper so well in the ende.

How to grasse Apple trees, Peare trees
Quince trees, and Medler trees.

They grasse the Beare grasse, on other Beare stocks, and Apple, vpon Apple stock, Crabbe or Wildeing stock, the Quince and Medler, vpon the white Thorne, but most commonly they vse to grasse one Apple vpon an other, and both Beares and Quinces, they grasse on Hothorne and Crab stock. An other kinde of fruit called in French, *Saulsey*, they vse to grasse on the willow stock, the maner thereof is hard to doe, which I haue not seene, therefore I will let passe at this present.

The graffing of great Cheries.

They grasse the great Cherie, called in French Heulmiers, vpon the Crab stocke, and an other long Cherie called Guyniers vpon the wilde or sower Cherie tree, and likewise one Cherie vpon an other.

To grasse Medlars.

The Mispel or Medlar, they may be grafted on other Medlars, or on white Thorne, the Quince is grafted on the white or blacke Thorne, and they doe prosper well, I haue grafted (saith he) the Quince vpon a wilde Beare stock, and it hath taken and borne fruit well and good, but they will not long endure. I beleue (saith he) it was because I grasse was not able enough to draw the sap from the Beare stock. Some grasse the Medlar on the Quince, to bee great. And it is to bee noted, although the stock and the grasse bee of contrarie natures: yet notwithstanding, neither the Grasse nor Scutchin, shall take any part of the nature of the wilde stock so grafted, though it bee Beare, Apple, or Quince, which is contrary against many which haue written, that if ye grasse the Medlar vpon the quince tree, they shal be without stones,

which is abusion and mockerie, For I haue (saith hee) produced the contrarie my selfe.

Of diuers kindes of graffes.

IT is very true, that one may set a tree, which shall beare diuers sorts of fruit at once, if hee be graffed with diuers kinde of graffes, as the black, white, and graine Cherrie together, and also Apples of other trees, as Apples & Peares together, and in the Scutchion (ye may graffe) likewise of diuers kindes also, as on Peares, Abricotes, and Plums together, and of others also.

Of the graffing the Fig.

Ye may graffe the Fig tree upon the Peach tree or Abricote, but leaue a branch on the stocke, and there must be according for the space of yers, for the one shall change sooner then the other. All trees aboue said, doe take very well being graffed one with the other. And I haue not knowne, or found of any others; howbeit (saith hee) I haue curiously sought and proued, because they say one may graffe in Coleworts, or on Elmes, the which I thinke are but testes.

Of the great Abricotes.

The great Abricotes they graffe in Sommer, in the Scutchion or shield, in the sap or barke of the lesser Abricote, and be graffed on peach trees, Fig trees, and principally on Damson or Plum trees, for there they will prosper the better.

Of the Seruice tree.

Of the Seruice tree, they say and write, that they may hardly be graft on other seruice trees; either on Apple trees, Peare, or Quince trees: and I beleue this to be very hard to doe, for I haue tried (saith he) & they would not proue.

The setting of Seruices.

Therefore it is much better to set them of Cornells, as it is aforesaide, as also in the second Chapter of the Planting of Cions, or other great trees, which must be cut in winter, as such as shall be most meete for that purpose.

Trees which be very hard to be graffed, in the shield or Scutchion.

ALl other manner of trees aforesaid, doe take very well to be grafted with Cions, and also in the shield, except Ambicotes on Peaches, Almonds, Perquigniers, the Peach tree doe take hardly to be grafted, but in the shield in Sommer, as shalbe more largely hereafter declared. As for the Almond, Perquigniers and Peaches, ye may better set them of Cornells and Jarties, whereby they shall the sooner come to perfection to be grafted.

How a man ought to consider those trees, which be commonly charged with fruit.

Ye shall vnderstand, that in the beginning of graffing, ye must consider what sortes of Trees, doe most charge the stocke with branch and fruit, or that doe loue the country or ground, whereas you intend to plant or graffe them: for better it were to haue abundance of fruit, then to haue very few or none.

Of such Trees as ye will gather your graffes to be grafted with, ye must take them at the endes of the principall branches, which be also faire and greatest of shape, hauing two or three fingers length of the old wood, with the new, and those Cions which of eies somewhat nigh together, are the best, for those which be long, or farre one from another, be not so good for to bring fruit.

The Cions toward the East are best.

Ye shall vnderstand, that those Cions which doe grow on the East, or Orient part of the Tree, are best, ye must not lightly gather of the euill and slender graffe, which grow in the midst of the trees, nor any graffes which do grow within on the branches, or that do spring from the stock of the tree, nor yet graffes which be on very old trees, for thereby ye shall not lightly profit to any purpose.

And when the trees whereas you intend to gather your graffes, be small & yong, as of fust or fire peres growth, doe not take of the highest graffe thereof, nor the greatest, except

cept it bee of a small Tree of two or three yeeres, the which commonly hath too much of toppes or wood, otherwise not, so; you shall but marre your grafting.

How to keepe grasses a long time.

Yee may keepe grasses a long time good, as from Alhallows tide (so that the leaues bee fallen) vnto the time of Grafting, if that they be well couered in the earth halfe a foot deep therein, and so that none of them do appeare without the earth.

How to keepe grasses before they are budded.

Yee shall not gather them, except yee haue great neede, vntill Christmas or there aboutes, and put them not in the ground nigh any Wailes, for feare of Moles, Pice, & water, marring the place and grasses. It shalbe good to keepe grasses in the earth beefore they begin to bud, when that ye will graffe betwixt the barke & the tree, and when the Trees begin to enter in their sappe.

How one ought to begin to graffe.

Yee may well beeginne to graffe (in cleauing the stock) at Christmas, or beefore, according to the coldnesse of the time, and principally the Realme or great Cherie, Beares, Wardens, or forward fruit of Apples: and for Medlars it is good to tary vntill the end of Ianuarie and February, vntill March, or vntill such time as ye shall see trees begin to bud or spring.

When it is good grafting the wild stockes.

In the Spring time it is good Grafting of wilde stockes, (which bee great) betwixt the bark and the tree, such stockes as to be of lateward spring, and kept in the earth beefore. The Damson or Plum tarieth longest to be Graft: for they doe not shew or put forth sap, so sone as the others.

Marke if the tree be forward or not.

Ye ought to consider alwaies, whether the tree be forward or not, or to be grafted soone or lateward, and to giue him also a graffe of the like hault or slownes: euen so ye must mark the time, whether it be slow or forward.

when

When one will grasse, what necessities he
ought to be furnished withall.

Whensoever ye goe to grassing, see ye be first furnished
with grasses, clay & mosse, clothes or barks of sallo to
to binde likewise withall. Also yee must haue a small Saw,
and a sharpe knife, to cleaue and cut grasses withall. But it
were much better if ye should cut your grasses with a great
penknife or some other like sharpe knife, hauing also a small
wedge of hard wood, or of Iron, with a hooked knife, & also
a small Pallet. And your wilde stockes must be well rooted
before ye doe grasse them: & be not so quicke to deceiue your
selues, as those which doe grasse and plant all at one time,
yet they shall not profit so well, for where the wild stock hath
not substance in him selfe, much lesse to giue vnto the other
grasses, for when a man thinkes sometimes to forward him
selfe, he doth hinder himselfe.

Of grasses not prospering the first yeere.

Ye shall vnderstand, that very hardly your grasses shall
prosper after if they doe not profit or prosper well in the
first yeere, for whensoever (in the first yeere) they profit well,
it were better to grasse them somewhat lower then to let
them so remaine and grow.

For to grasse well and sound.

And for the best vnderstanding of Grassing in the cleft,
ye shall first cut away all the small Cions about the bo-
die of the stocke beneath, and before ye begin to cleaue your
stocke, dresse and cut your grasses somewhat thick & ready,
then cleaue your stocke, and as the cleft is small or great (if
neede be) part it smoth within, then cut your incision of your
grasses accordingly, and set them in the clefts as euery & as
close as ye can possible.

How to trim your grasse.

Ye may grasse your Grasses full as long as two or
three trunchions or cut Grasses, which ye may like-
wise grasse withall very well, and be as good as those
which

which doe come of old wood, and often times better, as to grasse a bough, for often it so happeneth, a man shall find of Dylettes or eyes hard by the old slender wood, yet better it were to cut them of with the olde wood, and chose a better and faire place of some other eye in the same grasse, and to make your incision there vnder, as aforesaide, and cut your grasses in making the incision on the one side narrow, and on the other side broad, and the inner side thinne, and the out side thicke, because the outside (of your Grasse) must ioyne within the cleft with the lap of the backe of the wild stocke, and it shall be so let in. See also that ye cut it smooth as your clefts are in the stocke, in ioyning at euery place both enen and close, and especially the ioynts or corners of the grasses on the head of the stock, which must be well and cleane pared before, and then set fast thereon.

How to cut grasses for Cherries and Plumes.

It is not much requisite in the bealme cherie, for to ioyne the Grasses (in the stocke) wholly throughout, as it is in others, or to cut the grasses of great cherries, Damascens, or Plummers, so thinne and plaine as ye may other grasses, for these sort haue a more greater sappe or pith within, the which ye must alwaies take heede in cutting it to nigh on the one side, or on the other, but at the end whereof chiefly, to be thinne cut and flat.

Note also.

And yet if the said incision be more straighter, and closer on the one side then on the other side, part it where it is most meete; and where it is to straight, open it with a wedge of Iron, and put in a wedge of the same wood aboue in the cleft, and thus may ye moderate your grasses as ye shall see cause.

How in grassing to take heed that the barke doe not rise.

In all kinde of cutting your grasses, take heede to the bark of your grasses, that it doe not rise (from the wood) onto the side thereof, and specially on the outside, therefore ye shall leane it

it more slender then the former doe: also ye shall take heed
to hee as the stocks doe to earth in cleaneing, that ye may topne
the graffe thereto according to the best remedie therefore is
to cut it smooth within, that the graffe may topne the better
ye shall glie unto the most greatest stocks, those for them
the most greatest graffes.

How to cut your stocke.

Let much the more your stocke is thin & slender, so much
more ye ought to cut him lower, and if your stocke be as
great as your finger, or thereabouts, ye may cut him a foot
or halfe a foot from the earth, and see him about, and dunge
him with Oats dung, to help him withall, and graffe him
but with one graffe of Clome.

If the wilde stock be great and slender.

If your wilde stock be great, or as big as a good staffe,
ye shall cut him round of, a fote or therabouts above the
earth, then set in two good graffes in the head, or cleft thereof.

Trees as great as ones arme.

And when your stock is as great as your arme, ye shall
saw him cleane of and round, three or foure foot, or there
abouts from the earth, for to defend him, and set in the head
three graffes, two in the cleft, and one betwixt the bark and
the tree, on that side which ye may haue most space.

Great trees as big as a halfe tree.

And if the stock be as big as a halfe tree, or thereabouts, ye
shall saw him faire into cleane of foure or five fote high
from the earth, and cleane him a crosse (if ye will) and set
in foure graffes in the clefts thereof, or else one cleft onely,
and set two graffes in both the sides thereof, and other two
graftes betwixt the bark and the tree.

When the stock be big as a halfe tree, and set with
the stocke.

Ye must for the better understanding, make to graffe betwixt the barke and the treé, for when the sap is full in the wood of wilde stocks being great, then they doe commonly pinch, or wing the graffes so sore, if ye doe not put a small wedge of greene wood in the cleft thereof, to help them withall against such daunger.

How yee ought to cleaue your stocks.

Whensoever ye shall cleaue your wilde stocks, take héede that ye cleaue them not in the midst of the heart or pith, but a little on the one side, which ye shall thinke good.

How to graffe the branch of great trees.

Whensoever ye would graffe great trées, as great as your thigh, or greater, it were much better to graffe onely the branches thereof, then the stocke or body, for the stock will not before the graffes shall couer the head.

How to cut branches old and great.

But if the branches be to rude, & without order (the best shall be) to cut them all of, & within thre or foure yeres after they will bring faire new Cions againe, & then it shall be best to graffe them, and cut of all the superfluous and ill branches thereof.

How yee ought to binde your graffes throughout for feare of windes.

And when your graffes shall be growne, ye must binde them, for feare of shaking of the winde, and if the treé be free and good of himselfe, let the Cions grow still, & ye may graffe any part or branch ye will in the cleft, or betwixt the bark and the treé, either in the Scotchion, and if your bark be faire and loose.

To set many graffes in one cleft.

When ye will put many graffes in one cleft, let that one incision (of your graffe) be as large as the other, not to be put into the cleft so slightly and rashly, and that one side thereof be not moze open then the other, and

and that these graffes be all of one length: it shall suffice
also, if they haue their eyes on ecy graffe without the ioynt
thereof.

How to saw your stock before ye cleaue him.

For sawing your stock, see that ye teare not the barke a-
bout the head thereof, then cleaue his head with a long
sharp knife, or such like, and knock your wedge in the midst
therof, (then pare him at the head round about) and knock
your wedge in so deepe till it open make for your graffes
but not so wide, then holding in one hand your graffe and in
the other hand your stocke, set your graffe in close, barke to
barke, and let your wedge be great aboue at the head, that
ye may knock him out faire and easely againe.

If the stock cleaue to much, or the
barke doe open.

If the stock doe cleaue to much, or open the barke with
the wood to lowe, then softly open your stocke with your
wedge, and see if your incision of your graffe, be all mate &
iust, according to the cleft, if not, make it untill it be mate,
or else saw him of lower.

How graffes neuer lightly take.

ABoue all things ye must consider the meeting of the two
saps, betwixt the graffe and the wilde stock, which must
be set in iust one with an other: for ye shall vnderstand, if
they do not ioyne, and the one delight with the other, being
euery set, they shall neuer take together, for there is nothing
onely to ioyne their increase, but the sap, recouinging the one
against the other.

How to set the graffes right in the cleft.

When the barke of the stock is much thicker then the
graffe, ye must take good heede, of the setting in of the
graffe in the cleft, to the ende that his sap may ioyne right
with the sap of the stock, on the inside, and ye ought likewise
to consider of the sap of the stock, if he do surmount the
graffes on the out sides of the cleft to much or not.

Of setting in the graffes.

Also you must take good heed that the graftes be wel
cleane, let in a ioyne close upon the head of the stocke,
Likewise then the incision which is set in the clef, drawe
very well within on both sides, not to ioyne so even, but some
times it may doe service, when as the Graftes doe drawe so
much from the stocke, as the stocke also on the Graftes doe
put forth, as you may knowe one, still you may see
howe one (made amonge other) is made, and may see it, I have
seen it therefore, when the stocke is rightly clowen, there is
no danger in cutting the incision of the grasse, but a lit-
tle straight rebated to the ends thereof, that the Sap may
ioyne one with the other, the better and closer toget her.

How yee ought to drawe out your wedge, you may
When your graftes shall be fast bounden with the stock,
drawe your wedge faire and softly forth, for feare of
displacing your graftes, ye may leane within the
clef, a small wedge of such greene wood as is afore said, and
ye shall cut it of close by the head of your stock, and so co-
uer it with a bark as followeth.

To couer your clefs on the head, you may
When your wedge is drawen forth, put a greene pill
of thick bark of Willow, Crab, or Apple, upon
your clefs of the stocke, that nothing may fall be-
tweene them, cover all about the clefs, on the stock head, two
fingers thick with good clay, or with about that thickness, that
no winde nor raine may enter. Then roller it round with
good horse, and then soath it over with clothes, or piles of
willow, Brier or Osiers, or such like, then binde them fast,
and sticke certaine long prickes on the grafts head amongst
your cions, to defende them from the Crows, Japes, or
such like.

How yee ought to see to the binding
of your Graftes, you may see
But alwaies take good heed to the binding of your heads
that they were slack, or shag, neither on the one side or
other, but remaine fast upon the clay, which clay remains
fast

fast (likewile on the stock head) vnder the binding thereof, wherofore the said clay must be moderated in such sort as followeth. How you oughte to temper your clay.

The best way is therefore, to try your clay betwixt your hands, for stones and such like, and so to temper it as ye shall thinke good, if so it require of moistnesse or drynesse, and to temper it with the haire of beasts: for when it drieth, it holdeth not otherwise so well on the stock, as if ye knead of horse therewith, or mingle hewe than therewith: some doe iudge, if the horse doth make the trees moulte. But I thinke (saith he) that cometh of the disposition of places.

To bush your graffe heads.

Vhen ye shall binde or tope your Graffe head with band, take small thornes, and binde them within, for to defend your graffes from kites, or Crows, or other danger of other foules, or prick of sharp white sticks thereon.

The second way to graffe high branches on trees.

The second maner to graffe, is strange enough to many: This kinde of Graffing is on the toppes of branches of Trees, which thing to make them grow lightly, is not so sone obtained: wherfoeuer they be grafted, they doe onely require a faire yong wood, a great Cion or twigge, growing highest in the tree toppe, which cions ye shall chuse to graffe on, of many sorts of fruits if ye will, or as ye shall thinke good, which order followeth.

The graffes of other sorts of trees, which ye would graffe in the top thereof, then mount to the top of the tree which ye would graffe, and cut of the tops of all such branches, or as many as ye would graffe on, & if they be greater then the graffes, which ye would graffe, ye shall cut & graffe the lower as ye do & small wild stock as before said. But if ye cions & you cut

be as great as your grasse that you grasse on, ye shall cut them lower betwixt the old wood & the new, or a little more higher, or lower: then cleave a little, and chose your grasses in the like sort, which ye would plant, wherof ye shall make the incision short, with the barke on both sides like, and as thicke on the one side as the other, and set so fast in the cleft, that the barke may be even and close, as well above as beneath, on the one side as the other, and so bind him as is aforesaid. It shall suffice that every grasse haue an oylet, or eye, or two at the most, without the ioynt, for to leaue them too long it shall not be good, and ye must ozele it with Clay and Masse, and bind it, as is aforesaid. And likewise ye may Grasse these, as ye doe the little wilde stockes, which should be as great as your grasses, & to grasse them, as ye doe those with Sap like on both sides, but then ye must grasse them in the earth, as thre fingers of, or thereabouts.

The maner of Grassing, is of grasses which
may be set betwixt the barke and
the Tree.

To grasse betwixt the barke
and the Tree.

This maner of Grassing is good, when Trees doe begin to enter into their Sap, which is about the end of Februarie, vnto the end of Aprill, & specially on great wild stockes which be hard to cleaue, ye may set in soure or fine grasses in the head therof, which grasses ought to be gathered afore, and kept close in the earth till then, for by that tyme aforesaid, ye shall scantly finde a tree, but that hee doth put forth or budde, as the Apple called Capendu, or such like.

Ye must therefore saw these wilde stockes more charely, and more higher, so they be great, and then cutte the
Grasses

Planting and Graffing

31

Graffes, which ye would set together, so as you would set them upon the wilde stock that is clef, as is afore rehearsed. And the incision of your graffes must not be so long, nor so thicke, and the barke a little at the end thereof must be taken away, & made in maner as a Launcet of yron, and as thicke on the one side as the other.

How to dresse the head, to place the graffes betwixt the barke and the tree.

AND when your graffes be ready cut, then shall ye cleanse the head of your stocke, and pare it with a sharpe knife, round about the barke thereof, to the end your graffes may ioyne the better thereon, then by and by take a sharpe penknife, or other sharp pointed knife, and thrust it downe betwixt the barke and the stock, so long as the incision of your graffes be, then put your graffes softly downe therein to the hard ioynt: and see that it doe sit close, upon the stock head.

How to couer the head of your stocke.

Vhen as ye haue set in your graffes, ye must then couer it well about with good tough Clay and Masse, as is said of the others, and then ye must incontinent enuiron or compasse your head with small thornie bushes, & bind them fast thereon all about, for feare of great birdes, & likewise the winde.

Of the maner and graffing in the Shield or Sutchion.

The fourth maner to graffe, which is the last, is to graffe in the Sutchion, in the sap, in Sommer, from about the end of the moneth of May, vntill August, when as trées be yet strong in sappe and leaues, for other waies it cannot be done, the best time is in June and July, so it is some yeres when the time is very dry, that some Trées doe hold theyr sappe very long, therefore ye must tarie till it returne.

For to graffe in Sommer so long as the trees be full leaued.

For

For to begin this manner of grafting well, ye must in some
 mor when the trees be almost full of sappe, & when they
 haue sprong forth of new shotes being somewhat hardened,
 then shall ye take a bzaunch therof in the toppes of the tree,
 the which ye will haue grafted, and chose the highest & the
 principallest branches, without cutting it from the old wood,
 and chose therof the principallest oylet or eye, or budding
 place, of each bzaunch one, with which eylet or eye ye shall
 begin to graffe as followeth.

The blage Clons are best to graffe.

Primipally ye must vnderstand, that the smallest & naugh-
 tie oylettes or buddees of the said Clons be not so good to
 graffe, therefore chose the greatest & best ye can finde, first
 cut of the leafe hard by the oylet, then ye shall trench or cut
 (the length of a barley corne) beneath the oylet round about
 the barke, hard to the wood, and so likewise aboue: then with
 a sharpe point of a knife, slit it downe halfe an inch betwixt
 the oylet or budde, and with the point of a sharp knife softly
 raise the said shield or Scutchion round about, with the oylet
 in the midst, & all the sappe belonging thereto.

How to take of the shield from the wood.

And for the better raising the saide shield or Scutchion
 from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about, &
 then slit him downe, with cut cutting any part of the wood
 within, ye must then raise the sde next you that is slit, and
 then take the same shield betwixt your finger and thumb, &
 plucke it raise it softly of, without breaking or bruising any
 part therof, & in the pteining or plucking it of, hold it with
 your finger hard to the wood, to the end the sappe of the oylet
 may remaine in the shield, for if it goe off in plucking it
 from the barkes, and sticke to the wood, your Scutchion is
 nothing worth.

To know your Scutchion or shield when
 he is good or bad.

And

Planting and Graffing.

33

AND for the more easie understanding, if it be good or bad, when it is taken from the wood, looke within the said shield, and if ye shal see it crack, or open within, then it is of no value; for the chiefe sap both yet remaine beehind with the wood, which should be in the shield, and therefore ye must chafe and cut an other shield, which must be good & sound, as aforesaide, and when your Scutchion shall be wel taken of from the wood, then hold it dry by the oylet or eye betwixt your lips, untill ye haue cut and taken of the barke from the other Cion or branch, and set him in that place, and loke that ye be not foule or wet in your mouth.

Of yong trees to graffe on.

But ye must graffe on such trees, as be from the bignesse of your little finger, vnto as great as your arme, hauing their barke thin and slender; for great trees continually haue their bark hard and thick, which ye cannot well graffe this way, except they haue some braches with a thin smooth bark, meete for this way to be done.

How to set or place your shield.

Ye must quickly cut of round the bark of the tree that ye will graffe on, a little more longer then the shield that ye set on because it may ioyne the faster and easier. But take heede that in cutting of the bark, ye cut not the wood within.

After the incision once done, ye must then couer both the sides or endes well and cosily withall, with a little bone or honye, made in manner like to whit skyn, which ye shall keepe vnder the soles of shooes of the same shield, some what longer and larger, but take heed not hurting or crushing the bark thereon.

How to lift vp the barke, and to set
your shield on.

V.

This

This done, take your shield, or Scutchion, by the oplet or eye that he hath, and open him faire & softly by the two sides, & put them straight way on the other tre, to whereas the bark is taken of, and ioyne him close back to bark thereon; then plaine it softly above and at both the endes with the thin bone, and that they ioyne above and beneath, back to bark, so that he may fede well the branch of that tre.

How to binde on your shield. *And say I may*

This done, ye must have a wreath of good hemp, so binde the saide shield on his place: the maner to binde it is this, ye shall make a wreath of Hempe together as great as a Goose quill, or there abouts, or according to the bignesse or smallnesse of your tre: then take your hempe in the midst; that the one half may serue for the upper halfe of the shield, in winding, and crossing (with the Hempe) the said shield on the branch of y^e tre, but se that ye binde it not to straight; so it shall let him from taking or springing; and likewise their sap cannot easily come or passe fro the one to the other: and se also that wet come not to your shield, nor likewise the hempe that ye binde it withall: ye shall begin to binde your Scutchion first behinde in the midst of your shield, in coming still lower & lower, and so recover under the oplet and tale of your shield, binding it nigh together, without recovering of the saide oplet, then ye shall returne againe bpward, in binding it backward to the midst where ye began. Then take the other part of the Hempe, and binde so likewise the upper part of your shield, and encrease your Hempe, as ye shall neede, and so returne againe backward, and ye shall binde it so, till the fruite or clefte be murthered (both above and beneath) with your saide Hempe, except the oplet and his tale, the which ye must not cover, for that taile will shed apart, if the shield doe take.

On one tre, ye may graffe or put two
or three shields.

Planting and Graffing. 38

Ye may very well if ye will, on enerie tree graffe two or three shields, but see that one be not right against another, nor yet of the one side of the tree, let your shields so remaine bound on the trees, one moneth or more, after they be grafted, & the greater the tree is, the longer to remaine, and the smaller the lesser time.

The time to vnbinde your shield.

And then after one moneth, or sixe weekes past, ye must vnbinde the shield, or at the least cut the hemp behind the tree, and let it so remaine vnto the winter next following, and then about the month of March, or Aprill if ye will, or when ye shall see the sap of the shield put forth, then cut the branch above the shield, three fingers all about all of.

How to cut and gouerne the branches grafted on the trees.

Then in the next yeare after that the Clons shal be well strengthened, & when they do begin to spring, then shal ye cut them all hard of, by the shield above, for if ye had cut the so nigh in the first yeare, when they begin first to spring or bud, it should greatly hinder them against their increase of growing: also when those Clons shall put forth a faire wood, ye must binde and stay them in the midst, faire and gently with small wandes, or such like, that the winde and weather hurt them not. And after this manner of graffing, is practised in the shield, or Scutcheon, which may ye may easily graffe the white Rose on the read: and likewise ye may haue Roses of diuers coulours and sorts, upon one branch or roste. This I thought sufficient and meete to declare, of this kinde of graffing at this present.

The sixe Chapter is of transplanting or altering of Trees.

Hij.

The

and theye The sooner yee transplant or set them, it is the better. For the sooner theye be set, the better theye shall be.

Ye ought to transplant or set your trees from Alhallowe tide vnto March, & the sooner the better, for as soone as the leaues are fallen from the trees, they be mete for to be planted, if it be not in a very colde or moyst place, the which then it were best for to tarrie vnto Ianuarie, or Februarie: to plant in the frost is not good.

To plant or set towards the South, or towards the Sunnie place is best.

Afore yee doe pluck vp your trees for to plant them, if yee will marke the Southside of ech tree, that when yee shall replant them, ye may set them againe as they stode before, which is the best way as some doe say. Also if yee keepe them a certaine time, after they be taken out of the earth, before yee replant them againe, they will rather recouer therein the earth, so they be not wet with raine, nor otherwise, for that shall be more contrarie to them, then the great heat or drought.

How to cut the branches of trees, before they be set.

When so euer yee shall set or replant your trees, first yee must cut of the boughes, and specially those which are great branches, in such sort, that yee shall leaue 5 smal twigs or sprigs, on the stocks of your branch, which must be but a shattment long, or somewhat more, or lesse, according as the tree shall require, which yee doe set.

Apple trees commonly must be disbranched before they be set.

Ad chiefly the Apple Trees, being Grafted or not Grafted, doe require to be disbranched before they be set againe, for they shall prosper thereby, much the

the better: the other sorts of Trees may well passe unbranched, if they haue not too great or large branches: and therefore it shall be good to transplant or set, as soone after as the graftes are closed, on the head of the wild stock, as for small trees, which haue but one Cion or twig, it needs not to cut them aboue, when they haue replanted or remoued.

All wilde stocks must be disbranched when they are replanted or set.

All wilde trees or stocks, which ye think for to grafft on, ye must first cut of all their branches before ye set them againe: also it shall be good, alwaies to take heede in replanting your trees, that ye doe set them againe, in as good or better earth, then they were in before, and so euery Tree, according as his nature doth require.

What trees loue the faire Sunne, what trees the cold aire.

Commonly the most part of trees, doe loue the Sunne at home, and yet the South wind (or vent d'auai) is very contrary against their nature, & specially the Almon tree, the Abricote, the Pulberie tree, the Figge tree, & the Pomgranaide tree. Certain other trees there be which loue cold ayre, as these: The Chestnut tree, the wild & eager Cherie Tree, the Quince tree, and the Damson or plum tree, the Walnut loueth cold aire, and a stonie white ground. Beare trees loue not greatly plaine places, they prosper best enough in places closed with walles, or high hedges, & specially the pearre called bon Christien.

Of many sorts and maners of trees, following their nature.

The Damson or Plum tree both loue a cold fat earth, the clay withall, the (Healine) great Cherie both loue to be set or planted vpon clay. The Pine tree loueth light earth, stony & sandy. The Spedlar commeth well inough in all kind

of grounds, & doth not hinder his fruit, to be in the shadowe & moist places. Wasse not trees lone the place to be rold, leane, moist & sandy. Ye shall vnderstand, that euery kinde of fruit full tree doth loue, & is more fruitfull in one place, then another, as according vnto their nature. Nevertheless, yet we ought to nourish them (all that we may) in the place where we set them in, in taking them fro the place & ground they were in. And ye must also consider when one doth plant them, of the great & largest kinde of trees, that euery kinde of tree may prosper & grow, & it is to be considered also, if the trees haue commonly growne afore so large in the ground, or not, for in good earth, the trees may well prosper & grow, hauing a good space one from another, more then if the ground were leane and naught.

How to place or set trees at large

In this thing ye shall consider, ye must giue a competent space, from one tree to an other, when as ye make the holes to set them in, not nigh, nor y^e one tree touch an other. For a good tree planted, or set well at large, it profiteth oftentimes more of fruit then thre or foure trees, set to nigh together. The most greatest & largest trees commonly are Walnutts, & Chestnuts, if ye plant them severally in rank, as they do commonly grow vpon high waies, besides hedges & fields, they must be set xxx. fote a sinder, one from an other, or thereabouts, but if ye will plant many ranks in one place together, ye must set them the space of xv. fote one from an other, or therabouts, & so farre ye must set your ranks one from an other. For the Pearre Trees and Apple Trees, and other sortes of Trees, which may be set of this largenesse one from the other, if ye do plant onely in ranks by hedges in the fields or otherwise, it shall be sufficient of xv. fote one from an other. But if ye will sette two ranks vpon the sides of your great Allies in gardens, which be of ten or twelue fote broad, it shall be then best to giue them more space, the one from the other in each rank, as about xv. fote also.

Also ye must not set your Trees right one against the other, but intermedling or betwixte every space, as they may best grow at large, that if neede be ye may plant of other smaller Trees betwixt them; but so that ye set them not so thicke. If ye will to set or plant all your trees of one bignesse, as of young trees like roddes, being Beare trees, or Apple trees, they must be set a good space one from another, as of twenty or thirty fote in square, as to say, from one ranke to an other. For to plant or set of smaller trees, as Plum trees, and Apple trees, of the like bignesse, it shalbe sufficient for them foureteene or fifteene fote space, in quarters. But if ye will plant or set two rankes, in your Aliees, in Gardens, ye must denise for to proportion it after the largenesse, of your said Alieyes. For to plant or set of larger or smaller Cherrie trees, this space shalbe sufficient inough the one shoue the other, that is, of xi. or xii. fote, & therefore if you make of great or large Aliees in your garden, as of a fote wide, or thereabouts, they shall come well to passe, & shall be sufficient to plant your trees of ix. or x. fote space; and for the other lesser sorts of trees, as of Quince trees, figge trees, Rutte trees, and such like, which be not commonly planted, but in one ranke together,

shall be set in such manner as the first of these trees shall be set, and the second shall be set in the middle of the first.

VVhen that ye plant or set rankes of every kinde of trees, together, ye shall set or plant the most smallest towards the Sun, and the greatest in the shade, if they may not annoy or hurt the small, nor the small the great. Also whensoever ye will plant or set of Beare trees, & Plum trees (in any place) if one with an other, better it were to set the Plum trees next the Sunne, for the peaces will dure better in the shade. Also ye must understand, when ye set or plant any ranke of trees together, ye must haue more space betwixt your rankes and Trees, then when ye sette but one ranke; that they may haue some sufficient on every side.

Ye shall also scarcely sette or plant Beare trees, or Apple trees, in any great time, upon dead or posse barren ground

provideth sufficient, for they increase (thereon) to no purpose. But other lesser trees beey well may grow, as Plum trees, and such like, when all the said things about be considerd; ye shall make your holes according to the space that shall hereafter be shewd. Every tree that ye shall plant in the place, shall meete for the same so much as ye may conveniently; ye shall make your holes large enough, for ye must suppose the tree ye doe set, hath not y^e halfe of his rootes he shall have hereafter. Therefore ye must help him give him of good fat earth, or dung y^ell about the rootes when ye plant him. And a rule of the said rootes be to long, and be ended or hurt ye shall cut them cleane of a slope toole, so that the upper side (of each roote) so cut, may be longest in setting; for the small rootes shall become such all about the root; ye may not cut them of as the great rootes, and yett ye may burnish y^ell about them. How ye ought to enlarge the holes for your trees when ye plant them, may be

Vhen as ye set the trees in the holes, ye must then enlarge the rootes in planting them, and so that they take all downward, without turning any rootes the end upward, and ye must not plant so deep the trees in the earth, but as ye shall see cause. It shall be sufficient for them to be planted or set (halfe a fote, or thereabouts) in the earth, so that the earth be above all the rootes halfe a fote or more, in the planting of them. And when ye set the trees, ye must not set them so deep, as ye shall see cause. It shall be sufficient for them to be planted or set (halfe a fote, or thereabouts) in the earth, so that the earth be above all the rootes halfe a fote or more, in the planting of them.

After this manner ye shall replant or set ye must have of good fat earth, or dung, well mixed with a part of the same earth, which ye shall put about the roots, and so that the upper parts of the earth, and the roots be in the same earth, which ye shall put about the roots, must not be put to nigh the roots, for doubt of the dung being laid to nigh, which will put the said rootes in a heat. But let ye be well mixed with the other earth, and well mixed in the holes, & the smallest and tenderest trees that comes by the holes, & the

rootes,

rootes, y^e may plant therein very well.

If yee haue wormes amongst the earth
of your rootes.

If there be wormes in the fat earth or dung, that y^e put
about your roots, ye must meddle it wel also wth the dung
of Oren or Hine, or slekt Sope ashes about the rote, which
will make the wormes to die, for otherwise they will hurt
greatly the roots.

To dig well the earth about
the tree rootes.

Also y^e must dig well the earth, principally all round
ouer the rootes, and more oftner if they bee dry, then if
they be wet, ye must not plant or set trees when it raineth,
nor the earth to be verie moist about the roots. The Trees
that be planted or set in ballies, commonly prosper well by
drought, and when it raineth, they that be on the hills are
better by watering with drops, the others, but if the place
or ground be moist of nature, y^e must plant or set your
Trees so deepe thereon.

The nature of places.
Of high and drie places, ye must plant or set your Trees
a little more deeper, then in the ballies, and ye must not
fill the holes in high places, so full as the other, to the ende
that the raine may better moisten them.

Of good earth.
Ye shall vnderstand that of good earth, commonly com-
meth good fruit, but in certain places (if that they might
be suffered to grow) they would season the Tree the
better. Otherwise they shal not come to p^{ro}se, nor yet haue
a good tast.

With what yee ought to binde your trees.

When so euer your Trees shall bee replanted or set, yee
must knock in (by the rote) a stake, and binde your
trees therto for feare of the winde: & when they do spring
ye shall dresse them & binde them with bands that may not
b^{re}ake

breake, which bands may be of strong soft hearbs, as But
rushes or such like, or of old linnen clouts, if the other be not
strong enough, or else yee may binde them with Wiares, or
such like, but for feare of fretting or hurting your trees.

*The vii. Chapter is of medicinng and keeping the
trees when they are planted.*

The first counsell is, when your trees bee but
Plants (in dry wether) they
must bee watered.

The yong trees which bee newly planted, must sometimes
(in Sommer) bee watred when the time waereth dry, at
the least the first yere after they bee planted or set. But as
for other greater Trees which are well taken and rooted a
good time, yee must digge them all ouer the roots after Al-
hallowtide, and vncover them foure or fise fote compasse a-
bout the roote of the tree: and let them so lye vncovered un-
till the latter ende of Winter. And if yee doe then meddle a-
bout each tree of good fat earth or dung, to heate and com-
fort the earth with all, it shall bee good.

With what dung yee ought to dung your trees.

And principally vnto Hossie trees, dung them with Hogs
dung medled with other earth of the same ground, and the
dung of Oren bee next about the rootes, and yee shall also a-
bate the Hossie of the Trees with a great knife of wood, or
such like, so that yee hurt not the barke thereof.

When yee ought to vncover your trees in Sommer.

If the time of Sommer, when the earth is scantly halfe
moyst, it shall bee good to dig at the fote of the Trees,
all about on the roote, such as haue not bene vncovered in
the winter before, and to meddle it with good fat earth:
and

and so fill it againe, and they shall doe well.

When yee ought to cut or proine your trees.

And if there be in your trees certaine branches of superfluous wood, that yee will cut of, farrie, untill the tyme of the entring in of the sap, that is, when they begin to bud, as in March & Aprill: Then cut of as yee shall see cause, all such superfluous branches hard by the tree, that thereby the other braunches may prosper the better, for then they shall sooner close the Sap vpon the cut places then in the winter, which should not doe so well to cut them, as certaine doe teach, which haue not good experience. But for so much as in this tyme trees be entering into the Sap, as is aforesaide. Take heede therfore in cutting then of your great branches hastily, that though their great waight, they do not cleaue or separte the bark from the tree, in any part thereof.

How to cut your great branches and when.

And for the better remedie: First you shall cut the same great branches, halfe a foot from the tree, and after to saw the rest cleane hard by the body of the tree, then with a broad Chisell, cut all cleane and smooth vpon that place, then couer it with Ore dung. Yee may also cut them well in winter, so that yee leaue the Trunke or branch somewhat longer, so as yee may dress it and cut them againe in March and Aprill, as is before mentioned.

How yee ought to leaue these great branches cut.

Other things here are to be shewed, of certaine great and old trees onely, which in cutting the great branches thereof, of truncheon wile, doe renew againe, as Walnuts, Hulberie trees, Aldum trees, Cherry trees, with others, which yee must cut branch by bowle thereof, euen after Allhallowtide, or as soone as their leaues be falln of, & likewise before they begin to enter

into Sap.

Of trees hauing great branches.

THe said great branches, when y^e shall disbranch them, y^e shall so cut them of in such Truncheons, to lengthen the tre, that the one may be longer then the other, & when the Cions be growne good and long theron, y^e may graffe on them againe as y^e shall see cause, according as euerys arme shall require.

Of barrenesse of trees, the time of cutting
ill branches, and of vncouering
the rootes.

Sometimes a man hath certaine old trées, which be al most spent, as of the Peare trées, and Plum trées, and other great trées, the which beare scant of fruit: but when as y^e shall see some branches well charged therewith, then y^e ought to cut of all the other ill branches and botwes, to the ende that those that remaine, may haue the more sap to nourish their fruit, and also to vncouer their roots after Al-hallowtide, and to cleaue the most greatest rootes thereof, (a foot from the tronk) and put into the said clefts, a thin slate of hard stone, there let it remaine, to the ende that the humour of the tre may enter out thereby, and at the ende of Winter, y^e shall couer him againe, with as good and fat earth as y^e can get, and let the stone alone.

Trees the which yee must help, or pluck
vp by the rootes.

ALL sorts of Trées which spring Cions from the roots, as Plum trées, all kinde of Cherie trées, and small Nut trées, y^e must help in plucking their Cions from the rootes in Winter, as sone as conuenientle y^e can, after the lease is fallen. For they do greatly pluck downe and weaken the saide trées, in drayning to them the substance of the earth.

What doth make a good Nut.

But

But chiefly to plant these Cions, the best way is to lette them grow, & be nourished two or three yeeres from the roote, and then to transplant them, or set them in the winter, as is aforesaid. The cions which be taken from the foot of the Hasell Trees, make good Puttes, and to be of much strength and vertue, when they are not suffered to grow to long from the roote, or soote aforesaid.

Trees eaten with beasts, must be
grafted againe.

Vhen certayne grasses being well in Sap, of three or foure yeeres, or therabouts be broken, or greatly endangered with beasts, which haue broken thereof, it shal litte profit to leaue those grasses so, but it were better to cut them, & to graffe them higher, or lower then they were before. For the grasses shall take as well vpon the new as old Cion being grafted as on the wild stock: But it shal not so soone close, as vpon the wild stock head.

How your wild stockes ought not hastily
to bee remoued.

In the beginning when yee haue grafted your grasses on the wild stock, doe not then hastily pluck by those Cions, or wild stocks so grafted, vntill ye shall see the grasses put forth a new sheut, the which remaining still, ye may graffe thereon againe, so that your grasses in hastie remouing, may chaunce to die.

When ye cut of the naughtie Cions
from the wood.

Vhen your grasses on the stocks shall put forth of new wood, or a new sheut, as of two or three foote long & if they put forth also of other small superfluous Cions (about the said members or branches that ye would they cut of all such ill Cions, hard by the head, in the same yeere they are grafted in, but not so long as the wood is in sap, till the winter after.

How sometimes to cut the principall members.

ALso it is good to cut some of the principall members of branches, in the first yere, if they haue to many, and then againe, within two or thre yeres after, when they shall bee well sprung vp, and the grasses well closed on the head of the stocke: ye may trime & dresse them againe, in taking awaie the superfluous branches, if any ther remaine, for it is sufficient enough to nourish a yong Tree, to leaue him one principall member on the head, so that he may be one of those, that hath bene grafted on the Tree before, yea, and the tree shall bee fairer and better in the ende, then if he had two or thre branches, or pcedence at the foote. But if the tree haue bene grafted with many great Cions, the ye must leaue him more largely, according as ye shall see cause or neede, to recouer the clefts on the head of the said grasse or stock.

How to guide and gouerne the said trees.

VVhen that your trees doe begin to spring, ye must order and see to them well, the space of thre or foure yeres, or more, untill they be well and strongly growne, in helping them aboue, in cutting the small twiggies, and superfluous wood, untill they be so high without branches, as a man, or more if it may be, and then see to them well, in placing the principall branches, if neede be, with forkes or wands prickt right, & well about them at the foote, & to proiue them, so that one branch doe not approach to nigh the other, nor yet fret the one the other, when as they doe enlarge and grow, and ye must also cut of certaine branches in the trees, wheras they are thickest.

A kinde of sicknesse in trees.

When certaine trees are sicke of the Gall, which is a kinde of sicknesse that doth eat the barke, therefore ye must cut it, and take out all the same infection with a Chisell, or such like thing. This must be done at the end of

Winter.

Planting and Graffing. 47

Winter, then put on that infected place of Dre dung or Hogges dung, and binde it fast thereon with cloutes, and wzappe it with Diars, so let it remaine a long time, till it shall recouer againe.

Trees which haue wormes in the barke.

OF trees which haue wormes within their barks, is wher as ye shall see a swelling or rising therein, therefore ye must cut or cleaue the said barke vnto the wood, to the end the humoz may also distill out thereat, and with a little hooke ye must pluck or draw out the said worms, with all the rotten wood that ye can see, then shall ye put vpon the said place, a plaister made of Dre dung, or Hogs dung medled & beaten with Sage, & a little of vnseckt Lime, then let it be all well blend together, & wzap it on a cloth, & bind it fast & close thereon so long as it will hold. The Lees of Wine shed or poured vpon the rootes of trees (the which be somewhat sick through the coldnesse of the earth) which lees doth them much good.

Snailles, Antes and wormes doth marre trees.

Also ye must take heede of all maner of yong trees, & specially of those grasses, the which many wormes & Flies doe endamage & hurt in the time of Sommer, those are the Snailles, the Vismaiers, or Antes: the field Snailie which hurteth also all other sorts of trees that be great, principally in the time that the Cuckow doth sing, & betwixt Aprill & Midsummer, while they be tender. There be little beasts called Solwes, which haue many legges, & some be of them graie, some black, & some hath a long sharp snout, which be very noysome, & great hurters of yong grasses, & other yong trees also, for they cut of in eating the tender toppes (of the yong Cionis) as long as ones finger.

How ye ought to take the said wormes,

For

FOR to take them well, ye must take heed & watch in the heate of the day (your yong trees) and where ye shall see any put your hand softly vnderneath, without shaking the tree, for they will sodainelie fall when one thinks to take them there: for so sone as you can (that they die not alwaie nor fall, take him quickly on the cion, with your other hand,

To keepe Antes from yong trees.

FOR to keepe the yong trees from snails & antes, it shall be good to take Ashes & to mingle brislect Lime, beaten in powder therewith, then lay it all about the roote of y tree, & when it raineth, they shall be beaten downe into the Ashes & die: but ye must renew your Ashes after euery raine from time to time: also to keepe them moist, ye must put certaine small vessells full of water, at the fote of your sayde Trees, and also the Lees of wine, to be spred on the ground there all abouts. For the best destroying of the small snails on trees, yee must take good heede in the spring time before the trees be leaued, the if ye shal see as it were small warts, knobbes or bzaunches on the trees, the same will be snails. Provide to take them away faire & softly, before they be full closed, and take heede that ye hurt not the wood or barke of the said tree, as little as ye can, then burne those bzaunches on the earth, or all to tread them vnder your feete, & then if any do remaine or renew, loke in the heat of the day, & if ye can see any, which will commonly be on y clefts or forkes of the branches, and also vpon the branches lying lyke toftes or tropes together, then wrape your hands all ouer with old clothes. (and bind of leaves beneath them, and alone them) & with your two hands rub them downe there in, and straight way fire it, if ye doe not quickly with diligence they will fall, and if they fall on the earth, ye can not lightly kill them, but they will renew againe: these kinde of wormes are noisome, & lies which be very strange, therefore take heed that they doe not cast a certaine reasonesse in your

Planting and Graffing. 48

your face & body, for whereas ther be many of them, they be dangerous : it is strange to tell of these kinde of Wormes, if ye come vnder. or among the Trees whereas be manie, they will cast your face and hands, (your couered body, as your neck, breast and armes) full of small spots, some redde, some black, some blewish, which will so tingle & trouble you like Nettles, sometimes for a day, or a day & a night after : they be most on Plum trées, & Apple trées, nigh vnto moyst places, and ill ayres : yet neuerthelesse, by the grace of god there is no danger (that I vnderstand) to be taken by the. Ye shall vnderstand, that if it be in y^e euening, or in the morning, when it raineth, they will remaine about the graffing place of the trée, therefore it will be hard to finde them, because they are so small. Moreouer, if such branches doe remaine in the typper part of the bowes or trée, ye shall binde of dry straw about the bowes all vnder, then with a wispe on a poles ende, set fire on all, and burne them.

A note in Spring time of Fumigations.

Here is to be vnderstood and noted, that in the Spring time onely when trées do beegin to put forth leaues and blossomes, ye must then alwaies take hárde vnto them, for to defend them from the frost (if there come any) with Fumigations or smokes, made on the winde side of your Orchards, or vnder your Trees) with straw. Hey, drie, Chaffe, drie Dre dung, of saluall dzyed in an Ouen, of Tanners Dre dzyed likewise of Galbanum, of olde shoes, thatch of houses, of haire and such like, one of these to be blend with an other: all these be good against the Frost in the spring time, and specially good against the East winde, which brædeth (as some say) the Catterpillar worme.

To defend the Caterpillar.

And some doe defend their Trees from the Caterpillar when the blossoming time is dried (if there be no Frost) by casting of water or salt water, euery se-

B

cond

cond oꝝ third day vpon their trees, (with Instruments for
the same, as with Squires of Wood oꝝ Brasle oꝝ such like)
for in keeping of them moist, the Catterpillar cannot breede
theron: this experience haue I knowne proued of late to
bee good. For to conclude, hee that will set oꝝ plant Trees,
must not passe for any paines, but haue a pleasure and de-
light therein, in remembꝛing the great profit that commeth
thereby: Against scarcenesse of Corne, fruit is a god
stay for the poore, and often it hath bene scene,

one Aker of Orchard ground
woꝛth foure Akers
of Wheat
ground.

FINIS.

Heere





Heere followeth a little treatise, how one may
graffe and plant, subtile or artificially,
and to make many things in
Gardens verie
strange.

For to Graffe a subtil way; take one oylet or yē of a
Graffe, slit it round, aboue and beneath, and then be-
hinde downe right, wreath him of, and let him vpon an o-
ther Cion, as great as hē is, then dresse him, as is afore-
saide, and hē shall grow and beare.

To graffe one Vine vpon an other.

For to graffe one Vine vpon an other; yē shall cleane
him as yē doe other trees, and then put the Vine graffe
in the cleft, then stop him close and well with war, and so
binde him, and hē shall grow.

If a tree bee long without fruit.

Yē shall vncouer his rote, and make a hole with a
piercer, or small Auger, in the greatest rote hē hath,
without percing through the rote, then put in a pin (in the
saide hole) of dry wood, (as Oke or Albe) and so let it re-
maine in the saide hole, and stop it close againe with ware
and then cast earth and couer him againe, & hē shall beare
the same yēre.

For to haue Peares two monthes beefore others.

Take

Take

TAke your Clions of a Peach tree y^e doth some blossom in the spring time, & graffe them vpon a frank Pulberie Tree, and hee shall bring of Peaches two monthes befoze others.

To haue Damsons or other Plums.
vnto Alhallowtide.

FOze to haue damsons all the Sommer long, vnto Alhallowtide, and of many other kinde of sorts likewise, y^e shall graffe the vpon the Gooseberie tree, vpon the frank Pulberie tree, and vpon the Cherie tree, and they shall endure on the trees till Alhallowtide.

To make Medlars, Cheries, and Peaches in eating, to tast like spice.

FOze to make Medlars, Cheries and Peaches, to tast in the eating pleasant like spice, the which may also keepe vnto the new come againe: y^e shall graffe them vpon the frank Pulberie tree, as I haue afore declared, and in the grafting, y^e shall wet them in Honie, and put a little of the poulder of some good spices, as the poulder of Cloues, of Cinamon, or Ginger.

To make a Muscadell tast.

FOze to make a Muscadell tast, take a Gouge or Chesill of Iron, (and cut your Sap round about) then put in your Gouge or Chesill, vnder your Sap on your Clion, and raise thre eyes or oylets round about, and so take of faire and softly your bark round about, and when hee is so taken of, do anoint it all ouer within y^e bark, with poulder of cloves, or Nutmegs, then set it on againe, and stop it close with Wax round about, that no water may enter in, and within thrice bearing, they shall bring a faire Muscadell keelson, which y^e may after both graffe and plant, and they shall be all after a Muscadell fruit: some sits the bark downe, and so put in of Spice.

To set Apples and Peares, to come

without blossoming.

For to make Apples and Peares, and other sorts of fruit to come without blossoming, that is, ye shall graffe them (as ye doe other kinde of fruit) vpon the Figge tre.

To haue Apples and Chestnuts rath,
and also long on the trees.

For to haue Apples called (in French) de blanc Durell, or de Yroall, and of Chestnuts very rath, and long (as vnto Alhallowtide) on the trees: & to make such fruit also to endure, the space of two yeeres, ye shall graffe them on a laterward fruit, as Pome Richard, or vpon a Beare Tre, or Apple tre of Dangouffe.

To haue good Cheries on the trees
at Alhallowtide.

To haue cheries on many trees, good for to eate vnto Alhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon a franke Mulbery tre and likewise to graffe them vpon a Willow, or Sallow tre, and they shall endure vnto Alhallowtide on the trees.

To haue rath Medlars to moneths
before others.

For to haue Medlars two Moneths sooner then others: & the one shalbe better far then the other, ye shall graffe them vpon a Goleberie tre, & also a franke Mulberie tre, and before ye doe graffe them, ye shall wet them in Honie, and then graffe them.

For to haue rath or timely Peares.

For to haue a rath Beare, the which is in France, as the Beate Cailoner, and the Beare Hattimean. For to haue them rath or soone, ye shall graffe them on the Pine tre: And for to haue them late, ye shall graffe them on the peare called in France Dangouffe, or on other like hard Peares.

To haue Misples or Medlars
without stones.

FOR to haue Medlars without stones, the which shal tast sweet as Honie, ye shall graffe them as the other, vpon an Eglantine, or sweet Briar tre, and ye shall wette the grasses (before ye graffe them in Honie.

To haue Peares betimes.

FOR to haue the Peare Anguisse, or Permain, or Satigle, (which be of certaine places so called) a Moneth or two before others, the which shal endure & be good vnto the new come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon a quince tre, & likewise vpon the frank Mulbery tre.

To haue ripe or franke Mulberies

very soone and late.

FOR to haue frank or ripe Mulberies very soone, ye shall graffe them vpon a rath Peare tre, and vpon the gosseberie tre, & to haue very late, and to endure vnto Alhallow tide, ye shall graffe them vpon the Medlar tre.

To keepe Peares a yeere.

HOW for to keepe Peares a yeere: ye shall take of fine Salt very dry, and put therof with your Peares into a barrel, in such sort, that one peare doth not touch an other, so fill the barrell if ye list, then stop it, & let it be set in some dry place, that the Salt doe not waxe moist, thus ye may keepe them long and good.

To haue your fruit tast halfe Apples,

halfe Peares.

IF ye will haue your fruit tast halfe a peare, and halfe an Apple, ye shall in the spring take grasses, the one a Peare and the other an Apple, ye shall cleaue or pare them in the grafting ioynt or place, and ioyne halfe the Peare Cion, & so set them into your stock, & see well that no raine doe enter therein vpon your ioint, & that fruit shall bring the halfe a Peare, and the other halfe an Apple in tast.

Times of grafting.

IT is good also to graffe one or two dayes before the change, & no more, for looke so many more daies, as ye shall Graffe before them, so many more yeeres it will be ere your

Planting and Graffing 55

your trees shall bring fruit: also it is good graffing all y^e increase of the Stone, but y^e soner after the change, the better.

To graffe the Quine Apple.

If ye graffe the Quine Apple, vpon an Apple stock, he shall not long continue without the Canker, but to graffe him on a knottie yong Crabstock, he shall endure long without the Canker.

To destroy Pismians or Antes about a tree.

FOR to destroy Emets or Antes, which be about a tree, if ye remoue & stir the earth all about the roote of the sayd tree, then put thereon all about, a great quantitie of the soote of a Chimney, and the antes or pismaiers will either away or else shortly die.

Another for the same.

Also another way for to destroy Antes is, ye shall take of the sayd dust of oke wood onely, & straw that all about the tree roote, and the next raine that doth come, all the Pismians or antes shall die ther: For Carewiggess, shewes stopt with hate, & hanged on the tree one night, they come all in.

To haue Nuttes, Plummes, and Almonds;

Nuttes greater then other.

FOR to haue great Nuttes, Plums, and Almonds greater then others, ye shall take foure Nuttes, or of any of this fruit aboue said, and put them into a pot of earth, ioyning the one to the other as nere as ye can, then make a hole in the bottome of the pot, through the which holes, these Nuttes shall be constrained to issue, and being so constrained, shall come to perfection & grow together as in one tree, y^e which in time shall bring his fruit more greater & larger, the others.

To make an Oke or other tree greene in

Winter as in Sommer.

Also

Also to make an Dike or other tree to be greene as wel in Winter as in Sommer, ye shall take the grasse of an Dike tree, or other tree, and graffe it vpon the Holly Tree: the best & most surest way is, to graffe one through y other. Also who so will edifie or make an Orchard, he ought (if he can) to make it in a moist place, wheras the South winds, or Sea windes may haue recourse vnto them.

The time of planting without rootes
and with rootes.

Also the best time to plant or set without rootes as with branches or steuerings of all sorts of trees which hath a great pith, as Figge trees, Hasell trees, Mulberie trees, and Vines, with other like trees, all which ought to be set from the middelt of September (if the leaues be of) vnto Alhalow tide, & all other trees with rootes, ought to be set in Advent untill Christmas, or anone after, if the time be not very cold and daungerous.

To keepe fruit from the frost.

Also to keepe fruit from the frost, and in good colour, vnto the new come again, ye ought so so: to gather them whē the time is faire & dry, and the mone in hir decreasing, and that they lie also in very dry places by night, couered thin with wheat straw, & if the time of Winter be cold & very hard, then put of Hay aboue them in your straw, & take it away when as a faire time cometh: & thus ye shall haue your fruit faire and good.

The daies to plant and Graffe.

Also (as some say) from the first day of the new Mone, vnto the xij. day thereof, is good so: to plant, or graffe, or sow, and so: great neede, some do take vnto the xvij. or xviij. day thereof, and not after, neither graffe nor sow, but as is afore mentioned, a day or two daies afore the change, the best signes are, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorne.

To haue greene Roses all the yeere.

Fo: to haue grene Rofes, ye fhall (as fome fay) take your Rofe buds in the fpring time, and then graffe them vpon the Hollie ftock, and they fhall be grene all the yere.

To keepe Reifons or Grapes good a yeece.

Fo: to keepe Reifons or Grapes good all a whole yere, ye fhall take of fine dry fand, and then lay your Reifons or Grapes therein, and it fhall keepe them good a whole yere. Some keepe them in a clofe Glaffe from the ayre.

To make fruit laxitiue from the tree.

Fo: to make any fruit laxitiue from the tree, what fruit fo euer it be, make a hole in the ftock, or in the mafter root of the tree, (with a great Bearce flope wife) not through, but vnto the pith, or fomewhat further, then fill the faid hole with the iuyce of Elder, of Centorie, of Seny or of Iurbit, or fuch like laxitiues, then fill the faide hole therewith of which of them ye will, or elle ye may take three of them together, and fill the faid hole therewith, and then ftop the faide hole clofe with foft Ware, then clay it thereon, & put Mofle very well ouer all, fo that nothing may iflue or fall out, and all the fruit of the faide Tree fhall be from thence forth laxatiue.

A note for all Graffers and Planters.

Alfo when fo euer ye fhall Plant or Graffe, it fhall be meete & good for you to fay as followeth. In the name of God the Father, the Sonne and the holie Ghofl Amen. Increase and multiply, and replenifh the earth: and fay the Lords prayer, then fay: Lord God heare my prayer, and let this my defire of thee be heard. The holie fpirite of God which hath created all things for man, and hath given them for our comfort in thy name. O Lord wee fet, Plant and Graffe, defiring that by thy mightie power they may increafe and multiply vpon the earth, in bearing plentie of fruit to the profit and comfort of all the faithfull people, through Iefus Chrift our Lord, Amen.

AN IS.

L

Heere



Here followeth certaine waies of Planting and
Grafting, with other necessities herein
meete to be knowne, transla-
red out of Dutch
by L. M.

To graffe one Vine on an other.

You that will graffe one Vine vpon an other, ye shall
(in Ianuarie) cleaue the head of the Vine, as ye doe
other stocks, & then put in your Vine graffe or Cion,
but first ye must pare him thin, ere ye set him in the
head, then Clay and Presse him as the other.

Chosen dayes to Graffe in, and to
chooſe your Cions.

Alſo when ſo euer that ye will Graffe, the beſt choſen
time is on the laſt day beſore the change, and alſo in
the change, and on the ſecond day after the chaunge, if
ye Graffe (as ſome ſay) on the third, fourth, and fiſt day
after the change, it will bee ſo many yeeres ere thoſe Treſ
bring

bring forth fruit. Which thing ye may believe if ye will; but I will not. For some doe hold opinion, that it is good graffing from the change, unto the xxiij. day thereof, which I thinke to be good in all the increasing of the spone, but the sooner the better.

To gather your Cions: To gather such Cions or grasses, which ye doe get on the other Trees, the yong trees of thre or foure yeeres, or five or six yeeres are best to haue grasses. Take them of no bnder boughes, but in the top upon the Call side, if ye can, and of the fairest & greatest. Ye shall cut them two inches long of the old Wood, beneath the ioynt. And whensoever ye will graffe, cut or pare your grasses taperwise from the ioynt, two inches or more of length, which ye shall set into the stock: and before ye set it in, ye shall open your stock with a wedge of Iron, or hard Wood, faire and softly: then if the sides of your clefts be ragged, ye shall pare them with the point of a sharp knife on both sides, within and above, then set in your grafted close on the outsidcs, and also above; but let your stock be as little while open as ye can, and when your grasses be well set in, pluck forth your wedge: and if your stock do pinch your grasses much, then ye must put in a wedge of the same Wood to help your grasses: Then ye shall lay a thick bark or pill ouer the cleft, from the one graft to the other, to keepe out the clay and raine; and so stay them two fingers thick round about the clefts, and then lay on Masse, but Wool is better next to your clay, or else to temper your clay with Wool or hayze, for it shall make it bide closer, and also stronger on the stock head: some take wool next to clay, & wrappe it all ouer with lianen cloths, for the wool being once moist, will keepe the clay so long time. And other some take Woolen cloths, that haue bene laid in the iuyce of Wormwood, or such like bitter things, to keepe creeping wormes from comming vnder to the Grasses. If ye graffe in winter, put your clay by permost, for summer your Masse. For in winter the Masse

is warme, and your clay will not cleaue. In Sommer your clay is cold, and your Poste keeps him from cleauing by chapping. To binde them, take of Willow pile, of Honen Briers, of Dyers, or such like. To gather your Grasses on the East part of the tree is counted best: if ye gather them below on the vnder boughes, they will grow flaggie, and spreading abroad: If ye take them in the toppe of the tree, they will grow vpright. Yet some doe gather their Cions or Grasses on the sides of the trees, & so graffe them againe on the like sides of the stocks, the which is of some men not counted so good for fruit. It is not good to graffe a great stock, for they will be long, or they couer the heade thereof.

Of Wormes in trees or fruit.

If yee haue any trees eaten with Wormes, or doe bring Wormie fruit, yee shall be to wash all his bodie and great branches, with two parts of Cow piss, and one part of Vineger, or else if yee can get no Vineger, with Cow piss alone, tempered with common Ashes: then wash your trees therewith beefore the spring, and in the spring, or in Sommer. Anniseedes sowe about the tree roots, drive away wormes, and the fruit shall be the sweeter.

The setting of stones, and ordering thereof.

As for Almond Trees, Peach Trees, Cherie Trees, Plum trees, or others, yee shall thus plant or set them. Lay first the stones in water, thre daies and foure nights, untill they sinke therein: then take them betwixt your finger and your thumbe, with the small ende vprward, and so set them two fingers deepe in good earth. And whē ye haue so done, ye shall rake them all ouer, and so couer them: and when they begin to grow or spring, keepe them fro woedes, and they shall prosper the better, specially in the first yere. And within two or thre yeres after, yee may set or remove them where ye list, then if ye do remove them againe after that, yee must proue of all his twigs, as yee shall see cause, nigh the stocke: thus yee may do of all kinde of trees, but specially those which haue the great sap, as the Apple tree,

or figge trees, or such like.

To gather Gumme of any tree.

If ye list to haue the Gumme of an Almond tree, ye shall sticke a great naile into the tree, a good way, and so lette him rest, and the Gumme (of the tree) shall issue therat: thus doe menne gather Gumme of all sorts of trees: yea, the common Gumme that men doe vse and occupie.

To set a whole Apple.

As some say, that if ye set a whole Apple fowre fingers in the earth, all the Pepins or Curnelles in the same Apple, will grow by togethers in one whole stocke or Cion, and all those Apples shall be much fairer and greater then others, but ye must take heede, how ye doe set those Apples, which doe come in Leape yere, for in a leape yere (as some do say) the Curnelles or Pepins are turned contrary, for if ye should so set, as commonly a man doth, ye shall set them contrarie.

Of setting the Almond.

Almonds doe come forth & grow commonly well if they be set without the shell or huske, in good earth or in rotten Hogges dung: If ye lay Almonds one day in Wineger, then shall they (as some say) be very good to plant or laie him in Milke and water, untill hee doe sink, it shall be the better to set, or any other Putte.

Of Pepins watered.

The Pepins and Curnels of those Trees, which haue a thicke or rough barke, if ye lay them three daies in water, or els untill they strike therein, they shall be the better, then set them, or sow them, as is afoze mencioned, and then remoue them, when they be well roted, of three or foure yers growth, and they shall haue a thinne barke.

To Plant or set Vmes.

If ye plant or set Vines, in the first or second yere, they will bring no fruit, but in the third yere they will beare, if they be well kept: ye shall cut them in January, & set them sone after they be cut from the Vine, & ye shall set two together

the one with the old wood, & the other without, & so let them grow, in plucking away all woods from about them, & when ye shall remoue them in the second & third yere, being well rooted, ye shall set them well a fote deepe (in good fat earth) with good dung, as of one fote deepe, or thereabouts, & keepe them cleane from weeds, for then they will prosper the better, & in sommer when the grape is knit, then ye shall breake of his top or branch, at one or two ioynts after the Grape, & so the grape shall be the greater, & in the winter when ye cut them, ye shal not leaue past two or three leaders on ech branch on some branch but one leader, which must be cut betwixt two ioynts, & ye shall leaue the yong vine to be the leader. Also ye shall leaue thereof three or foure ioynts at all times, if a yong Cion doe come forth of the olde branch, or side thereof, if ye doe cut him, ye shall cut him hard by the old branch, & if ye will haue him to bring the grape next yere, ye shall leaue two or three ioynts thereof, for the yong Cion alwaies bringeth the grape: ye may at all times, so that the grape be once taken & knit, ever as the superfluous Cions doe grow, ye may breake them of at a ioynt, or hardly by the old branch and the Grapes will bee the greater: thus ye may order your Vine all the Summer long without any hurt.

To set or plant the Cherrie

Cherry trees, & all the trees of stone fruit, would be planted or set of Cions, in cold grounds & places of good earth, & likewise in high or hillie places, day & well in the shade: if ye doe remoue, ye ought to remoue them in Nouember and Ianuarie, if ye shall see your Cherry tree waie rotten, then shall ye make a hole in the middell of the body two fote aboue the ground, with a big Bearker, that the humour may passe forth thereby, then afore the spring, shut him up againe with a pinne of the same Tree: thus ye may doe vnto all other sorts of trees when they begin to rot, & is also good for them which beare scant of fruit or none.

T.

To keepe Cherries good a yeere.

For to keepe Cherries good a yeere, ye shall cut of the stalks, and then lay them in a well leaved pot, & fill the said pot therewith, then put vnto them of good thin Hony, & fill the said pot therewith, then stop it with Clay that no aire eiter in, then set them in some faire Seller, and put of sand vnder and all about it, & couer the pot well withall, so let it stand as remaine: thus ye may keepe the a yeere, as fresh as though they came from the tree, & after this sort ye may keepe peares or other fruit.

Against Pilsniars.

If ye haue Cherie trees laded or troubled with Pilsniars, Antes, ye shall rub the bodie of the Tree, and all about the roote with the iuyce of Purslaine, mingled halfe with Vineger. Some doe vse to annoint the Tree beneath, and all about the bodie, with Tarre and Birdlime, with Wool oile boyled together, and annoint the tree beneath therewith, and doe lay of Chalke stones all about the tree roote, some say it is good therfore.

The setting of Chestnuttres.

The Chestnut tree, men doe vse to plant like vnto the Fig tree. They may bee both planted and grassed well, they wate well in fresh and fat earth, for in sand they like not. If ye will set y^e turnells, ye shall laie them in water vntill they doe sinke, and those that doe sinke to the bottome of the water bee best to set, which ye shall set in the Moneth of November and December, foure fingers deepe, a foote one from an other, for when they bee in these two Monethes set or planted, they shall endure long, and beare also good fruit, yet some there be that plant or set them first in dung, like beanes which will be sweeter then the other sort, but those which be set in the two Monethes aforesaid, shall first beare their fruit, men may proue which is best, experience doth teach. This is another way to proue & know, which Chestnuts bee best to plant or set, is, ye shall take a quantitie of nuts, then lay the

in Sand the space of thirtie daies, then take and wash them in Water faire and cleane, & throw them into water againe, and those which doe sinke to the bottome, are good to Plant or set, and the other that swimme are naught: thus may ye doe with all other Turnelles or Putts.

To haue all stone fruit tast, as ye shall
thinke good,

If ye will haue all stone fruite tast as ye shall fande or thinke good, ye shall first lay your stones to soke in such licour or moisture, as ye will haue the fruit tast of, & then set them as for the Date tre (as some say) he bringeth no fruit except he be a hundred yere old, and the Date stone must soke one moneth in the water before he be set, then shall ye set him with the small end vptward in good fat earth, in hotte Sandie ground foure fingers depe, & when the hottes doe begin to spring, then shall ye every night sprinkle them with raine water, or other if ye haue none, so long till they be come forth and growne.

Of grafting the Medlar and Mispel.

To graffe the Medlar or Mispel: men do vse to graffe them on the white Bathorne Tre, they will proue well, but yet small and softer fruit, so graffe one Medlar vpon an other is the better, some men doe graffe first the wilding Cion vpon the Medlar stocke, and so when he is well taken and growne, then they graffe thereon the Medlar againe, the which doth make them moze sweete, very great and faire.

Of the Figge tree.

The Figge Tre in some Countrie, beareth his frute foure times a yere, the blake Figges are the best, being dried in the Sunne, and then laid in a besell in beddes one by an other, & then sprinkled or strawed all ouer, euerie lay with fine Weale, then stoppe it vp, & so it is sent out of the land. If the Figge tre will not beare, ye shall digge him all about, & vnder the routes in Februrie,

hvarie, and take out then all his earth, and put vnto him the dung of a priuie, for that he liketh best: ye may mingle with it of other fat earth, as Pigeons dung mingled with Oile and Pepper stampd, which shall forward him much to noint his roots therewith: yee shall not plant the Fig tree, in cold times, hee loneth hot, stonie, or grauelly ground, and to be planted in Autumne is best.

Of the Mulberie tree.

If ye will plant the Mulberie tree, the Fig tree or others which bring no seede, ye shall cut a twig or branch (from the tree root) of a yeres growth, with the olde wood or bark, about a cubit long, which ye shall plant or set al in the earth, saue a shaftment long to it, and so let it grow, in watering it as ye shal see neede. This must be done before the leaues begin to spring, but take heede that yee cut not the ende or top aboue, for then it shall wither and dye.

Of trees that beare bitter fruit.

Of all such trees as beare bitter fruit, to make the being sweeter, yee shall vncouer all the rootes in Ianuarie, and take out all that earth, then put vnto them of Hogs dung great plentie, and then after put vnto them of other good earth, & so couer them therewithall well againe, and their fruit shall haue a sweeter tast. Thus men may doe with other trees which bring bitter fruit.

To help barren trees.

Here is an other way to help barren Trees, that they may bring fruit: if ye see your Tree not beare scantily in three or foure yeres good plentie, yee shall bore an hole with an Auger or Pearcer, in the greatest place of the body, (with in a yard of the ground) but not through, but vnto or past the hart, yee shall bore him a slope: then take Honie and water mingled together a night before, the put the said Honie & water into the hole, and fill it therewith, then stop it close with a short pin made of the same tree, not stricken in too far for pearcing the licour.

An other way:

In the beginning of Winter, y^e shall dig those Trées round about the roots, and let them so rest a day and a night, and then put vnto them of good earth, mingled well with god soze of water Otes, or with water Barley or Wheat, laide next vnto the roots, then fill it with other god earth, and h^ee shall beare fruit, euen as the boring of a hole in the master root, and strike in a pin, and so fill him againe, shall help him to beare, as afore declared.

To keepe your fruit.

ALL fruit may b^ee the better kept, if y^e lay them in dry places, in dry straw or Hay, but Hay ripeth too soze, or in a Barley mow, not touching one the other, or in Chasse, or in vessells of Iuniper, or Cipres wood, y^ee may so keepe the well in drie Salt or Honie, and vpon boards, whereas fire is nigh all the winter, also hanging nigh fire in the winter, in Nets of yarne.

The Mulberie tree.

The Mulberie trée, is planted or set by the Fig Trée, his fruit is first sower, and then sweet, h^ee liketh neither dew nor raine, for they hurt him, h^ee is well pleased with soule earth and dung: His branches will war dry within euerie six yeres, then must y^e cut them of, as for other trées they ought to be pruned euerie yere, as y^e shall see cause, and they will b^ee the better, and to plant him from mid Februarie, to mid March is best.

Of Mousse of the tree.

Of the Mousse on your Trées, y^e must not let it too long b^ee vncleaned, y^e must rub it of with a Grate of wood, or a rough haire, or such like, in winter when they b^ee moist or wet, for then it will off the sower, for Mousse both take away the strength and substance of the fruit, and makes the trées barren at length: when you see your Trées begin to war Mousse, y^e must in the winter vncouer their roots, and put vnder them god earth, this shal help them, & keepe them long without Mousse: for the earth not stirred about the rote,

is

Planting and Graffing. 67

is one cause of Mollinesse, and also the barrennesse of the ground whereon he standeth, and your Masse doth sucker in Winter, Flies and other vermin, and so doth therein hide them in Summer, which is occasion of eating the blossoms, and tender Cions thereof.

To keepe Nuts.

For to keepe Nuts long, y^e shall dry them, and couer them in dry sand, and put them in a dry Bladder, or in a Fat made of Walnut tree, and put of dry Iuice berries therein, and they shall be much sweeter. To keepe Nuts gr^{ee}ne a y^ere and also fresh, y^e shall put them into a pot with Honie, and they shall continue fresh a y^ere, and the said Honie will be gentle and good for many Medicines. To keepe Walnuts fresh and gr^{ee}ne, in the time of straining of Meriuyce, y^e shall take of that Pommis, and put thereof in the bottome of a barrell, then lay your Walnuts all ouer, then Pommis ouer them, and so walnuts againe, and then of the Pommis, as y^e shall see cause to fill your vessell. Then stop him close as y^e doe a barrell, & set him in your Seller, or other place, and it shall keepe your Nuts fresh and gr^{ee}ne a y^ere. Some vse to fill an earthen pot with small Nuts, and then put to them dry sand, and couer them with a lid of earth, or stone, and then they clay it, setting the mouth of the pot downward, two foote within the earth, in their gardeine, or other place, and so they will keepe very moyst and sweet untill new come.

To cut the Peach tree.

The Peach tree is of this nature, if hee be cut (as some say) gr^{ee}ne, it will wither and dry. Therefore if y^e cut any small branch, cut it hard by the body: the withered twigs euer as they wither, must be cut of hard by the great branch, or body thereof, for then they doe prosper the better. If a

Peach tree do not like, yee shall put to his roots, the Lees of Wine mingled with water, & also wash his roots therewith, & likewise the branches, then couer him againe with good earth mingled with his owne leaues, for those he liketh best. Ye may graffe Peach vpon Peach, vpon Haskill, or Ash, or vpon Cherie tree, or ye may graffe the Almond vpon the peach tree. And to haue great peaches, ye must take Coloes milk, and put good earth thereto, then all to strike the bodie of the tree therewith, both vpward and downeward, or els open the roote all bare, three daies and three nights, then take Goats milk, and wash all the roots therewith, and then couer them againe: this must bee done when they begin to blossome, and so shall yee bring great Peaches.

To colour Peach stones.

TO colour peach stones that all the fruit thereof shall haue the like colour heerafter, that is, ye shal lay or set Peach stones in the earth seuen daies or moze, vntill yee shall see the stones begin to open, then take the stones and the curnels softly forth thereof, and what colour yee will, colour the curnell therewith, and put them into the shell againe, then binde it fast together, and set it in the earth, with the small ende vpward, and so let him grow, and all the Peaches, which shal come of the same fruit (grafted or vngrafted) wil bee of the same colour. The Peach tree ought to be planted in Autumne, before the cold do come, for he cannot abide the cold.

If Peach trees bee troubled with wormes.

ALso if any Peach tree bee troubled with wormes, ye shall take two parts of Colwe pisse, with one part of Vineger, then shall ye sprinkle the tree all ouer therewith, and wash his rootes and braunches also, and it will kill the wormes: this may ye do vnto all other Trees, which bee troubled with wormes.

To

To haue the Peach without stones.

For to make the peach grow without stones, ye shall take a Peach tree newly planted, then set a Willow hard by, whith ye shall bore a hole through, then put the peach tree through the said hole, and so close him on both sides therof, Sappe to Sappe, & let him so grow one yeere, then the next yeere ye shall cut of the peach stock, & let the Willow feede him, and cut of the vpper part of the willow also thre fingers high: and the next winter saw him of nigh the peach, so that the Willow shall feede but the Peach onely: & this way ye may haue peaches without stones.

An other way for the same.

Ye shall take the Grasses of Peaches, and graffe them vpon the Willow stocke, and so shall your Peaches be likewise without stones.

If trees doe not prosper.

If that yee see that your trees doe not ware nor prosper, take & open the rootes in the beginning of January, or afore, & in y biggest roote therof, make a hole with an Auger to the pith or more, then strike therein a pinne of Oke, and so stoppe it againe close, & let it be well wartt all about the pinne, then couer him againe with good earth, & he shall doe well: some doe vse to cleaue the roote.

How to graffe Apples, to last on the tree
till Alhallowtide.

How ye may haue many sorts of apples vpon your trees vntill Alhallowtide, that is, ye shall graffe your Apples vpon the Pulberie tree, and vpon the Cherie tree.

To make Cherries and Peaches smell.
and tast like spice.

¶.iii.

How

How to make that Cherries & Peares, shall be pleasant, and shall smell and tast like spice, and that ye may keepe them well, till the new doe come againe, ye shall grasse them on the Pulverie tre, as is aforesaid. But first ye shall soke them in Honie and Water, wherein ye shall put of the powder of Cloues, Ginger, and Cinamon.

To grasse an Apple which shall be halfe sweet and halfe sower.

TO grasse that your Apples shall be the one halfe sweet, and the other halfe sower: ye shall take two Cions, y one sweet & the other sower, some doe put the one Cion through the other, and so grasses them betwene the barke and the Tree: and some againe doe pare both the Cions finely, and so settes them ioyning into the stock, inclosing Day to Day, on both the outsidés of the grasses, unto the outsidés of the stocke, and so settes them into the head as the other, and they shall bring fruit, the one halfe sweet, & the other halfe sower.

To grasse a Rose on the Holly.

For to grasse the Holly, that his leaues shall keepe all the yere greene: Some doe take and leaue the Holly, and so grasses in a white or redde Rose budde, and then put clay & Gosse to him, and lets him grow, and some do put the Rose budde into a slitte of the barke, and so putteth Clay & Gosse and bindes him featly therein, and lets him grow, & he shall carie his lease all the yere.

Of keeping of Plummes

OF Plummes there be many sorts, as Damsons, which be all blacke, and counted the best: All maner of other Plummes a man may keepe well a yere, if they be gathered ripe, and then dried, & put into vessells of Glasse: If ye can not dry them well in the Sunne, ye shall dry them on hurdles of Stars made like Lettice windowes, in a hot oven after Bread is drawne forth, & so reserue them. If a Plum

fre like not, open his roote, & pwe in all about the Dregges of Urine mirt with water, and so couer him well againe, or pwe on them stale Urine, or old pisse of old men, mirt with two parts of Water, and so couer him as befoze.

Of altering of Peares, or stony fruit.

If a Peare doe tast hard or grauely about the core, like small stones, ye shall vncover his rootes (in the Winter, or afoze the spring) and take out all the earth therof, & picke out all the stones as cleane from the earth as ye can about his roote, then sift that earth, or else take of other good fatte earth without stones, & fill all his rootes againe therewith, and he shall bying a soft & gentle Peare to eate, but ye must see well to the watering of him often.

The making of Cider and Perrie.

Of Apples and Peares, men doe make Cyder & Perrie, & because the vse thereof in most places is knowen, I will here let passe to speake any further thereof, but this (in the pressing your cider) I will counsell you to keepe cleane your vessels, and the places wheras your fruit doth lye, and specially after it is brused or broken, for then they draw filthie aire vnto them, and if it be nigh, the Cider shall bee infected therewith, and also beare the tast after the infection thereof: therefore as soone as you can, turne it into cleane & swet vessels, as into vessels of white Wine, or of Sacke or Claret, and such like, for these shall keepe your Cider the better and the stronger a long time after: We may hang a small bagge of linnen by a thred downe into the lower part of your vessel, with pouder of Cloues, Mace, Cinamond, and Ginger, and such like, which will make your Cider to haue a pleasant tast.

To helpe frozen Apples.

Of Apples that be frozen in the cold and extreame winter. The remedie to haue the Ice out of them, is this. Ye shall lay them first in cold water a while, and then lay them before the fire, or other heate, and they shall come to themselves againe.

To make Apples fall from the tree.

If ye put of fiery coles vnder an Apple tree, & then cast of the poulder of Brimstone therin, and the fume thereof ascend vp, and touch any Apple that is wet, that Apple shall fall incontinent.

To water trees in Sommer, if they waxe dry about the roote.

Vheras Apple trees bee sette in drie ground, & not deepe in the ground, in Sommer if they want moisture, ye shall take of wheat straw, or other, & euery euening (or as ye shall see cause) cast therton water all about, and it will keepe the trees moist from time to time.

To cherish Apple trees.

If ye vse to throw (in winter) all about your Apple Trees on the rootes thereof, the Urine of old men, or stale piss long kept, they shall bring fruit much better, which is good for the Wine also, or if ye doe sprinkle or anoint your Apple tree roots with the gall of a bull, they shall beare the better.

To make an Apple grow in a glasse.

To make an Apple grow within a Glasse, take a glasse what fashion ye list, & put your Apple therein when he is but small, and bind him fast to the Glasse, and the glasse also to the tree, and let him grow, thus ye may haue Apples of diuers proportions; according to the fashion of your Glasse. Thus may ye make of Cucumbers, Courdes, or Pomecitrons, the like fashion.

Planting and Graffing.

73

These three branches and figure of grafting in the shield
in Summer is the first branch the weth how the barke
is taken of the middle place the weth how it is set to, and
the last branch the weth how to binde him on, in saving the
oylet of eye from bruising.



To graffe many sorts of Apples on one tree

Ye may graffe on one Apple tree at ever many times
of Apples, as on every branch a contrarie fruit, as is
above declared, and of pears the like but be so high as you
can, that all your Clones be of like springing, for else the
one will not grow and shadow the others, and if you have
of diverse colours of Apples, you may make each of
them have colour of Apples, with what colour you shall think
fit. And yet shall bore a hole with an Auger in the
highest part of the body of the tree into the middle thereof,

well

R

82

or ther abouts, & then looke what colour y^e wil haue them
of. First y^e shall take water, and mingle your colour ther-
with, then stop it by againe with a short pin made of the
same wood or tre, then waite it round about: y^e may mingle
with the saide colour what spice y^e list, to make them tast
thereafter: thus may y^e change the colour and tast of any
Apple: Your colour may be of Saffron, Turme soule, Bra-
sell, Saunders, or other what y^e shall see good, all this must be
done before the spring doo come: Some doo say if y^e graffe
on the Olive stock, or on the Alder stock, they will bring red
Apples. Also they say, to graffe to haue fruit without coze,
y^e shall graffe in both the ends of your Cion into the stock,
and when they be fast growne to the stock, y^e shall cut it
in the middl, and let the smaller ende grow bpward, or else
take a Cion and graffe the small ende of the stocke downe-
ward, and so shall y^e haue your Apple tre on S. Lamberts
day, (which is the first of September) they shall neuer wast,
consume, nor die, which I doubt.

The setting of Vine plants.



Some figures to their use y^e ought to plant & set your
vines in two or two together, the one to haue a part
of the old tree, and the other may be all of the last Cion:
but wher y^e plant them with a part of the old tree, y^e shall
commonly take root the more when the new Cion y^e must
weede them every month, and let not the earth be so close
about their roots at the first, but when and when y^e set it with
a spade as y^e shall see a rime put, for the tree shall enlarge,
& put forth better. Further herein y^e shall understand after.

How

with the new, for the old wood will sooner take root the new, and better to grow, then if it were all yong Cion, ye shall leane the old wood to the yong Cion, a fot or halfe a fot, or a shakment long, the yong Cion ye shall cut the length of three quarters of a yarde or thereabouts, and ye shall chose of those yong Cions that be thickest topnted, or nigh topnts together, and when ye shall plant or set them, looke that your ground be not digged in the winter before, then in Iaquarie ye may both cut and plant, but cut not in the frost, for that is danger of all kinde of trees, or ye may plant in the beginning of Februarie, & when ye doe plant, ye shall take two of those plants, and set or lay them together, a fote depe in the earth, for two plants set together will not so soon faile, as one alone, and lay them a fot long wise in the earth, so that there may be above the earth three or foure topnts: ye may plant a yong Cion with the old, so that he be thick or nigh topnted, for then he is the better to root, and also to bring fruit: then when ye haue let or laide them in the earth, then couer them well therewith, in treading it fast adowne vnto the plants, but let the ends of your Cions or plants be turned by night, aboue the earth three or foure topnts, if there shall be more when they be set, ye shall cut them of, and ye shall cut them alwaies in the midst betwene the two topnts, and then let them so grow, and so that ye bound them alwaies cleane, and once a moneth loose the earth round about them, & they shall growe the better. If it be very dry and hot in the Sommer after, ye may water them, in makeing a hole with a crow of Iron to the rote, and ther ye shal poure in water in the euening. As for the prouing of them, when the Grapes be full and dry, then ye may breake the next topnt or two after the Grape, of all such superfluous Cions as ye shall see cause, which will cause the Grape to be bigger: ye may also breake away all superfluous budde: or tender branches, which cometh about the rote, or on the vnder branches, which ye think will haue no Grape, and when ye haue done cut

cut them in winter following, ye shall not cut the young Cion
nigh the old; by three or foure ioynts, ye shall not cut them
like Vinters, to leaue a foot of heads together on the branch.
which doeth kill your Vine, ye shall leaue but one head, or
two at the most, of the young Cions upon the old branch,
and to cut those young Cions three or foure knots or ioynts
of, for the young Cion doeth carry the Grape alwaies, and
when ye leaue upon a great branch many Cions, they can
not be well nourished, and after ye haue cut them in win-
ter ye shall bnde them with Vinters, in plaring those young
branches as ye shall see cause, and in the spring time, when
the branches are tender, ye shall bind them so, that the sto-
mie tempest or winde doe not hurt them, and to bind them
withall, the best is, great soft Rittes, and when the Grape
is clustered, then ye may breake of all such branches as is
afore declared, upon one old branch three or foure heads bee
enough, for the more headdes your branch hath, the worse
your Grape shall be nourished, and when ye cutte of any
branch, cut him of hard by or nigh the olde branch: if
your Vine were olde, the best remedy is, if ther grow any
young Cion about the roote, ye shall in the winter cut of the
old Vine hard by the ground, or as nigh as you can, and let
the young Vine lead, and he will continue a long time, if ye
coner & fill the place about the roote with good earth againe.
There is also vpon a by every cluster of grapes, a small ci-
on like a Digs taile, turning about, which doth take away
the sap from the Grape, if ye pinch it of hard by the stalke
of your grape, your fruit shall be the greater. If your Vine
were to ranke and thicke of branches ye shall dig the roote
in winter and open the earth, & fill it vp againe with sande
and Ashes blend together, & whereas a Vine is unfruitfull &
doth not beare, ye shall boze a hole (with an Auger) onto the
heart or pith, in the body or thickest part thereof, then put
in the said hole a small stone, but fill not the hole close ther-
with, but so that the sicknesse of the Vine may passe thereby.
Then sape all about the roote of good earth mingled with

in eating, and in sight, if the stone will some fall out, being chased as husked, which is the best knowledge, also whether they be white or blew, it is all one matter: The good Grape is he, which commeth out all watry, or those which be all clammy as birdlime: By these signes shall ye know when to cut, being thorough ripe or not, & whereas you doe presse your wine, ye must make your place sweet & cleane, and your vessels within to be cleane also, and see that they haue strong heads, & those persons which do presse the grape, must waite their hands, feete, & body be cleane washed, when as they goe to presse the grape, and that no woman be there having hir termes: And also ye shall eate of no Cheboles, Scallions, Onions, or Garlike, Ammisredes, or such like: For all strong saours your wine will drinke the infection thereof, and as sone as your grape is cut and gathered, you shall presse your wine, after as sone as ye may, which wil make your wine to be more pleasant and stronger, for the grapes which tarieth long bypress, maketh the wine to be small & ill: ye must see that your vessels be new and sweet within, and to be washed with sweet water, and then well dried againe, and to perfume them with massick, & such sweet vapour, and if your vessel chance not to be sweet, then shall ye pitch him on the sides, which pitch will take away all euill, and such stinking saour therein.

To proue or tast wine.

AND whensoever ye will proue or tast any wine, the best time is; early in the morning, and take with you three or foure loppes of bread, then dippe one after another into the wine, for therein ye shall finde (if there be any sharp tast of the wine. Thus I leaue (at this present) to speake any further here of the wine and Grape.

If this my simple labour be taken in good part (gentle Reader) it shall more hereafter encourage me, to set forth an other booke more at large, touching the Art of planting and Grassyng, with other things necessary to be knowne.

Heere-

Here followeth the best times how to order
or choofe, and to set or plant
Hoppes.



If this figure ye shall understand, the placing and making
of the Hoppe hills, by every Skipper over his head: The
first place is shewed, but one Pole set in the midst, and the
Hoppe beneath: The second sheweth, how some doth chop
downe a Spade in the midst of the Hill, and therein layes
his hope rootes. The third place is shewed, how other some
doe set out one Pole in the midst, and the Hop rootes at
holes put in round about. The fourth place sheweth, how
some choppes in a Spade crosse in the top, & there laies in
his roots. The fifth place sheweth, how some do set foure poles
therein, and puts the Hop round about the Hill. The sixt
place sheweth, that some vse to make crosse holes in the sides,
and there laies in the Hoppe rootes. Thus many practises
haue bene proued good: Provided alwaies, that your Hills
be of good fat earth, specially in the midst downe into the
bottom. This I thought sufficient to shew by this figure,
the diuersitie in setting, whereof the laying of the Hop is
counted the surest way.

The best, and common setting time of Hoppes, is
from midde Nouember, to midde February, then
must ye digge and cleanse the ground of weeds, and
mire it well with good moulde and fat earth. Then denie
your

your hills a yard one from an other orderly, in making the a yard a sunder, and two foot and a halfe broad in the bottom, and when that ye plant them, ye shall bee sufficient hill thre or foure roots : Some doe in setting of them laie them crossewise in the middl of the hill, and so couers them againe : some sets the roots in foure parts of the hill, other some doe make holes round about the hills, and puts the roots therein, and so couers them againe light with earth : of one short root in a yere ye may haue many plants, to set and lay as ye shall see it good, and it shall bee sufficient for euerie plant, to haue two knots within the ground, and one without : some doe chop a Spade crosse in the hill, and layes in crosse the Hop, and so couers it.

To choose your Hop.

Ye shall choose your roots best for your hop, in the Sommer before ye shall plant the, for then ye shall see which bears the Hop, for some there is that brings none, but that which bears, those for your plants, and set of those in your hills, for so shal ye not be deceiued, & they shall prosper well.

To sow the seedes.

Some doe hold, that ye may sow among other seedes, the seedes of Hops, and so will encrease and bee good to set, or els to make beds, & sow the alone, wherby they may increase to bee set, & when they bee strong, ye may remoue & set the in your hills, and plant them as the other before mencioned.

The setting your poles.

The best time is in Aprill, or when your roots be sprong halfe a yard long or more, then by euery plant or hop, in your hills, ye shall set by a pole of xiii. or xiiii. foote long, or thereabouts, as cause shall require. Some doe vse to set but foure poles in euery hil, which is thought sufficient, and when ye shall set them ; see that ye set them so fast that great windes doe not cast them downe.

How to proyne the Hop tree.

Ye shall marke when the Hop doth blossome, & knit in the top, which shalbe perceiued to bee the hop, then take

and cutt by all the rest gathering therabouts (not hauling her
theron) hard by the earth, that all those which carie the hop,
might be the better nourished: thus shal ye do in Sommer, as
ye shall see the increase & grow, until the time of gathering.
To gather the Hop.

At such time asore Michaelmasse, as ye shal see your hop
war browne, or somewhat yelow, then hee is best to be
gathered in a dry day, in cutting your hop by the ground,
then pluck by your pole therewith for shaking of your hop,
to carry the into some dry house, & when ye haue so pluckt
theur, ye shall lay them on boarded lofts, or on hurdles of
clothes, that the winde may dry them, and the aire, but not
in the Sun, for the same will take away the strength therof,
nor with fire, for that will doe likewise, and ye shall dayly
tolle and turne them til they be dry: to try them when they
are drie, hold them in your hand a space, and if they cleave
together when ye open your hand, they are not the dry: but
if they shatter a sinder in opening your hand, then ye may
bee sure they are dry enough. If not, let them remaine, & use
ye the as is before said. Ye shall vnderstand the drynesse of
them is to preserve them & long to last, but if haue bee, ye
may occupie them well vndered, with lesse portion to sold.

Ye shall prepare your Poles of such wood as is light
and stiffe, and which will not bow with every winde,
the best and meetest time to get them is in Winter,
when the Sap is gone downe, and as soone as ye haue ta-
ken of your Hop, lay your poles in sundrie places until the
next spring, whereby they may endure the longer may in
all old weather.

After the first yeere is past, your Hop being increased th
more plentie of rootes in your hilles, ye shall after Mi-
chaelmasse every yeer, open your hilles & cast downe the tops
vnto the roots, burying them, and cut away all the su-
perfluous rootes, & cast away the tops that
spread abroad without the hilles, & the tops of the hilles and
puts

putteth good ground into them, & to couer them againe, wherby shall keepe them from the frost, and also make the ground fat, so that ye let them remaine vnto the Spring of the yere, in Februarie or March, then againe if ye shall see any superfluous roots, ye may take them away, and cut them vp, and your hop shall be the better, then againe cast by the earth about your hills, and cleansing them from all weeds & other roots, which will take away their strength, if the hearbs remaine, so let them rest till your Boles may be set therein.

Of ground best for your Hop.

The Hop delighteth and loneth a good an reasonable fat ground, not very cold, nor yet so moist, for I haue seen them proue well in, Flaunders, in dry sandie fields, the Hop hills being of good fat earth, ye may (as some say) so great neede make your hop grow & beare on any kinde of rocky ground, so that your hills be great and fat earth, but the lower ground commonly proueth the best, so that it stand well and het in the Sunne.

A note of the rest aboue saide,

Ye shall marke and vnderstand, all this order aboue saide, is to haue many Hops and good, with a few roots, and plants placed in a small plot of ground. We shall vnderstand, the wilde Hop that groweth in the hedges, is as good, to occupie as the other, to set or plant in an other place, but looke that ye take not the barren Hop to plant, some Hop will be barren for want of good earth, and lack of dressing, which ye shall perceiue (as I haue tolde you) in the Sommer before, that when they should beare they will be barren, which is for want of good fat earth, or an vnkinde yere, or lack of weeding, & good ordering. Wherefore such as are minded to bestow labour on y ground, may haue as good Hop growing in this Countrey, as is in other countreies, but if ye wil, not go to the cost, to make hop yards, ye may with a light charge haue hops grow in your hedge

rowes, to serue as well as the other, & shall bee as good for the quantitie as the other in all respects: y^e may (for lack of ground) plant Hop roots in hedge rowes, when y^e doe quick set, set by poles by them when time shall require in the spring, and to bestow euery winter after the gathering your Hop, on euery hill head, a thouell full of dung to comfort the earth, for then will they beare the more plentie of Hoppe the next yere folowing: to conclude, you that haue groundes may well practise in all things afoze mentioned, and specially to haue Hop in this ordering, for your selues, and others: also y^e shall giue encouragement for other to follow hereafter. I haue heard by credible persons, which haue knowne a hundred hills, (which is a small plat of ground) to beare three hundred pound of Hop, so that the commoditie is much and the gaine great: and one pound of our Hop dried and ordered, will go as far as two pound of the best hop that cometh from beyond the seas. Thus much I thought meete and necessarie to write, of the ordering and planting of the Hop.

How to pack your Hops.

When your Hops bee well tossed and turned on boarded stowes, and well dzyed (as I haue afoze shewed) y^e shall put them into great sakes according to the quantitie of your hops, and let them be troden downe hard together, which will keepe their strength longer, and so y^e may reserue them, and take at your pleasure. Some doe vse (which haue but small stowe) to tread them into dzye Fats, and so reserue them for theyr vse, which is counted the better way, and the lesse porcion doth serue, and will longer keepe theyr vertue and strength.

Wishing long life and prosperous health,
To all furtherers of this Common weale,

FINIS.

¶ Heere followeth a necessary Table (by Alphabet) to
finde out quickly all severall particulers in this
booke afore mencioned, by the numbers in
Table, seeking the like number on
the Page or leafe.

A Bricotes grafted.	20
Antes or Pismiars on tree.	63
Antes on young trees.	48
Antes or Pismiars about trees.	48
Antes or Pismiars about Chery trees.	55
An Apple to be set whole in the earth.	61
Apple trees grafted. 19. Altering of hard Peares.	71
Altering or transplanting.	36
Apple trees disbraunched.	36
Apples without blossoming.	52
Apples to be had rath or late.	53
Almonds to be greater then other.	55
Almonds set of the curnell.	61
Apples to remaine long on the tree.	69
Apples which are frozen to helpe.	72
Apple trees to be cherished.	72
Apples to be made fall from the tree.	72
Apple trees to be set, not to consume.	74
Apples to grow of diuers fashions.	72
Apple Cions to graffe diuers sorts on a tree.	73
Apples to be coloured.	73

B

B Arrenesse of trees and branches cut.	44
Barrenesse of trees to helpe.	65
Beastes brusing on trees or grasses.	45
Binding of trees being weake.	16
Binding of grasses against windes.	26
Binding of grasses.	28
Binding of trees, and with what.	44
Boughes broken to remedie.	12

The Table.

Bushes of small trees to be set.	18
Branches to be set in the earth.	15
Branches another way.	27
Branches old how to be set.	26
Branches to be set and gouerned on trees.	35
Branches to be cut before they be set.	36
Broken branches to be cut of.	18
Bushes of grafting heads.	13
C Caterpillers on trees.	49
Changing the fruit of cornells.	6
Chestnuts to bee set.	62
Colewort hard to be grafted.	20
Chestnuts in ranke.	38
Chestnuts to haue rath and late.	35
Cherie trees to be set.	9
Cherie trees set.	10
Cherie trees grafted.	11
Cheries with the difference.	11
Cheries to be grafted one-vpon an other.	15
Cheries grafted to be great.	19
Cheries grafted and how to be cut.	24
Cheries to tast like spice.	70
Cheries to haue long on the trees.	53
Cheries to plant or set.	62
Cheries to bee kept in good aire.	63
Chooosing your graffes or cions.	21
Cleauing your stockes.	26
Cleauing your stockes of Cheries & plum trees.	14
Cherie how to be tempered.	29
Gouering your clefts on the head.	28
Curnells watered.	63
Curnells to be set.	4
Curnells taken out of the pressyng of fruit.	2
Cutting of principall members.	46
Cutting of principall rootes.	3
Cutting	

The Table.

Cutting of the rootes.	44
Cutting of Cions with the time.	18
Cutting the heads of your stockes.	25
Cutting, prouning, and when.	43
Cutting great braunches.	43
Cutting of branches in replanting.	13
D.	
Damson trees to be set.	10
Damsons to last long on the trees.	52
Daies on the Moone to graffe on.	36
Daies best to plant or graffe.	39
Date tree set of a stone.	64
Defending your trees from Snailes.	47
Deepe setting or shallow.	15
Deepe digging and dunging.	16
Differences of Cherries.	14
Dunging your trees of Pepins.	3
Dung and good earth for trees.	42
Diuers kind of graffes.	20
Digging the earth for slippes.	16
Digging the rootes all about.	41
Disbranching all wild stockes, before they are replanted.	37
Drawing forth of your wedge.	28
E.	
Earth with the vse therof.	2
Earth to bee made good.	42
Earth good for trees.	41
Earth to be digged for slippes.	16
Planes hard to be graffed.	20
Emettes or Antes.	55
F.	
Fencing your graffe heads.	29
Filberts to be set. 10. Figge tree graffed.	20
Figge trees to be planted.	17
Forward trees to be marked.	22
Four waies of grassyng.	18

The Table.

Furnishers to be had.	23
Fruit charging the tree.	21
Fruit to haue the tast of halfe an Apple, & halfe a Pear.	24
Fruit how to keepe them from frost.	26
Fruit to be made laxatiue.	27
Fruit to tast as ye shall see me good.	64
Fruit to be kept long.	69
Furnigations in the spring time.	40
G rafting of all sort of trees.	18
Graftes of Plum trees to graffe with.	10
Grafting of Plummes and Cherries.	11
Grafting foure waies.	18
Grafting of Seruice, or sette.	20
Graftes of diuers kindes.	20
Grafting the Figge tree.	20
Graftes to be kept long.	22
Grafting how to begin.	22
Grafting wild stockes.	22
Grafting things to graffe with.	23
Graftes not prospering.	23
Grafting well and sound.	23
Graftes how to be ordered.	23
Grafting how to take heede of the barke.	24
Graftes pinched in the stocke.	26
Grafting the branch or great tree.	26
Grafting many Cions on one head.	26
Graftes which doe lightly take.	27
Graftes to be right set in the head.	28
Grafting the second way of branches.	29
Grafting the third maner, betwixt the barke & the tree.	30
Grafting in the shield.	31
Grafting in the Sommer.	32
Grafting with great bigge Cions.	32
Grafting on yong trees.	33
Grafting three or foure heads on a tree.	35
Grafting	

The Table.

Grafting artificially or subtilly.	K	31
Grafting one Vine on an other.	How to graft	31
Grafting times, and when.	When to graft	32
Grafting one Vine with an other.	How to graft	32
Graftes how to bee gathered.	When to gather	32
Grafting without core.	How to graft	32
Grapes without stones.	M	78
Grapes to tast like Claret.	How to graft	78
Grapes when to bee gathered.	When to gather	78
Grapes to know when they are ripe.	How to know	78
Great Nuts or Plums, set of Curnells.	How to set	55
Great Cherries to bee graft.	How to graft	32
Great branches how to bee cut.	How to cut	43
Gouerning of trees cut.	How to cut	46
Ground best for Hops.	How to plant	83
Gumme to bee gathered on trees.	How to gather	61

H

H A fell Nuts to bee set.	How to set	10
Heads of graffes to bee covered.	How to cover	31
Heads of graffes to bee drest.	How to drest	31
How to graffe the shield.	How to graffe	33
How to set trees at large.	How to set	38
Helping of trees.	How to help	44
Holes for the roots enlarged.	How to enlarge	40
How to remooue trees.	How to remooue	5
How to leaue great branches cut.	How to cut	43
How to rake wormes on trees.	How to rake	48
Hops how to plant.	How to plant	86
Hops how to bee chosen.	How to choose	81
Hops seedes to bee sowne.	How to sow	81
Hops to bee proyned or weeded.	How to weede	81
Hops when to bee gathered.	When to gather	82
Hop hills how to bee drest.	How to drest	82
Hop ground the best.	How to plant	83
Hops how to bee packed best.	How to pack	84

at arbor

P

Keeping

T. de T. de T.

17	K	Keeping graffes long.	22
2	K	Keeping Antes from trees.	28
8	K	Keeping your trees from Smalles.	48
	K	Keeping yong trees in the Spring.	49
	K	Kanker or worme in the barke.	47
27	M	Making Cider.	6
	M	Making Orchards in few yeeres.	7
	M	Marking the stock in taking it vp.	15
	M	Medlars graft.	19
	M	Medlars how to bee graft to wax grea.	6
	M	Medlars againe to bee graft.	14
	M	Medlars or other fruit tastling like spice.	59
	M	Medlars sooner two Moneths then others.	52
	M	Medlars without stones.	53
	M	Medicining of trees.	44
	M	Medlars, principall times to cut.	46
	M	Many trees following their naturall earthes.	34
	M	Mosse on trees. 66. Mosse taken from trees.	66
	M	Mulberie tree to bee set.	18
	M	Mulberie tree to come rathe or late.	54
	M	Mulberie tree.	66
	M	Mulberie tree to bee planted.	66
	M	Muscadell tast in grapes.	52
	M	Multiply or augment trees.	6
	N	Nature of the graffes.	20
	N	Nature of places.	41
18	N	Negligence of the planter.	3
	N	Nuts graft.	36
	N	Nuts and what doth make them good.	43
	N	Nuts to bee kept long and Greene.	67
	N	Nuts how to bee set.	68
	N	Nuts and stones which bee like the tree.	68
	N	Noynting the trees beeneath.	64
		Orchards	

The Table.

Orchards making in few yeeres.
 Ordering your trees in rankes.
 Ordering Plum trees and Cherie trees.

P

Packing of Hops. 84. **Paints taking in planting.**

Peaches rath or timely.

Peach trees how to bee cut.

Peaches how to bee coloured.

Peach trees with wormes.

Peaches without stones.

Pears to bee altered. 71. **Pears to come rath.**

Pears to keepe a yeere.

Pepins to bee waterd.

Pepins taken from the presse.

Pine tree to bee set.

Pinching of the grasses.

Pismirs or Antes.

Pismirs to bee destroyed. 55. **An other.**

Planting in vallies.

Planting trees at large.

Planting without the root, and also with the root.

Planting of the Vine.

Planting Nuts.

Placing the shield on the tree.

Plums to bee grafted.

Plums how to bee kept.

Plum trees to bee set.

Plum grasses to bee cut.

Plums tasting like spice.

Poles for Hops.

Poles which are best.

Prayer in grafting and planting.

Profit that comes by Hops.

Praying or cutting trees.

Praying what trees.

Pij.

Proy.

The Table.

Proyning Cions.	35
Proyning of trees and when.	36
Proyning of Hops.	37
Pultrie to take heede of.	38
Q Vene Apple how to bee grafted.	39
Quinces for to plant.	40
Quinces to bee grafted.	41
Quince againe to bee grafted.	42
R Elsons of grapes to keepe a yeere.	43
Ranke to bee set.	44
Remedie against broken boughes.	45
Remouing or planting trees.	46
Replanting in the meetest times.	47
Rootes to bee cleansed.	48
Rootes to bee cut.	49
Rootes rebated in replanting.	50
Rootes to bee vncovered.	51
Rootes vncovered.	52
S Eruiues grafted or set.	53
Sruice trees. 20. Service tree set.	54
Saying the stock beefore yee graffe.	55
Setting trees in ranke.	56
Setting of Nuts.	57
Setting of Filbards, or Hasell Nuts.	58
Setting toward the South or Sunnie place.	59
Setting Plums or Damson trees.	60
Setting all sorts of Cherries.	61
Setting of bulsh trees.	62
Shield how to bee bound.	63
Scurcheon or shield to bee taken of, to know if hee bee good or bad.	64
Syder making and Perrie.	65
Sickness in trees.	66
	Sions

The Table.

Sions when to be gathered.	59
Sions pluckt vp. 2. Sions without rootes.	17
Sions which are best. 21. Slenler stockes or trees.	25
Small trees of cumells. 3. Shales on trees.	47
Sowing of Pepins or cumells.	3
Space from ranke to ranke.	3
Staues to stay your Cions.	13
Stocke heads to be well cur.	25
Stocke heads clouen to much, or the bark head doe teare.	27
Stocks not hastely to be remoued.	45
Stones of fruit to be set.	60
Swelling of the stock or graffe.	12
T aking heede in grafting.	24
Taking vp of rootes.	13
Taking of the shield from the bark, & so set him on again.	34
Times best to graffe in.	56
Times and manner of grafting foure waies.	18
Times to cur Cions.	18
Times to set Nutre trees.	9
Times when to vncouer the shield.	35
To keepe Peares a yeere.	54
Transplanting after Michaelmasse.	36
Trees graft or vngraft, to make Cyder.	6
Trees of wilde Nutres. 9 Trees to be taken vp.	13
Trees of great Cions prickt in the earth, without rootes.	15
Trees hard to be graft, with shield or scutchion.	21
Trees charged with fruit.	21
Trees to change Cions or grasses on.	21
Trees to choose to graffe on.	21
Trees to marke, which be forward.	22
Trees as bigge as your legge.	25
Trees hauing great branches.	44
Trees hurt or eaten with beastes.	45
Trees being long without fruit.	51
Trees which doe not prosper.	69

The Table.

Trees with wormes or fruit.	52
Trees bearing bitter fruit.	52
Vines how to plant.	61
Vine or Grape.	75
Use of earth in sowing your curnells.	2
Uncovering of the tree roote.	42
Walnuts set.	8
Walnuts how to be kept.	67
Walnut trees what they loue best.	8
Watering trees against the Caterpillar.	49
Watering trees or plants.	42
Weeding your beddes or ground.	2
Wedges in grafting, how to be softly drawn forth.	28
What trees loueth faire Sun. & what loue cold air.	37
What dung to dung your trees.	42
When to proue.	43
When to uncover your trees.	44
Why fruit sauiour or tast not well.	2
Wild trees plucked vp.	7
Walde stockes removed.	1
Wine how to proue or tast.	79
Wormes among roots.	41
Wormes in the barke.	47
Wormes that doe eate in trees.	48
Wormes of a strange nature & how to take them.	49
Wormes in trees of fruit.	60
Wormes in the peach tree.	62

FINIS.

Imprinted at London by T. Este, for
Thomas Wight. 1592.

